The Bombay Gazette

10 —NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1882.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday,
— VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	25th July
L. NIZAM	2725	450	P. Harris	1st Aug.
— HYDASPES	2984	500	R. Harvey	8th „
L. SUTLEJ	4100	750	A. H. Johnson	15th „
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	22nd „
L. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	29th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 590	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	28th July.
GANGES	4100	750	W. B. Andrews	11th Aug.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, July 12, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES (UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To ALL PORTS OF ITALY.		To MARSEILLES.	
I Class .. R 500	Including wines.	I Class .. R 520	Including wines.
II do. 340		II do. 350	
III do. 150	With food.	III do. 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

BIRMANIA, on Tuesday, 1st August, 1882.
CHINA, on Friday, 1st September, 1882.
ABISSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa. I Class Calais Route. R 95 Brighton Route R 80
„ „ .. II do. do. .. 70 do. .. 58
From Naples. I do. do. .. 145 do. .. 130
„ .. II do. do. .. 105 do. .. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, July 3, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
AGLAIA	B. Crillanovich	1,927	400	8th Aug
DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th Sept
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,394	450	8th Oct.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	550	8th Nov.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,394	450	2nd Aug.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	550	2nd Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 3, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.		1882.
WERNETH HALL	O. Lloyd	4,000	500	About	4th Aug
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	„	19th Aug.
RYDAL HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	„	20th Sept.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	„	4th Oct.
MERTON HALL	J. Verrill	4,100	500	„	21st Oct.
WERNETH HALL	O. Lloyd	4,000	500	„	28th Oct.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	„	18th Nov.
RYDAL HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	„	6th Dec.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

FRENCH LINE. CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE first-class steamer COCHIN, 2,081 T. R., will sail for MARSEILLES direct, on or about the 25th inst.

She has accommodation for a few first-class passengers only.

TERMS MODERATE. Apply to
RALLI BROTHERS, Agents.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON, issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. INCHRHONA, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock. Matches, Oils, Naptha, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible sheds at their expense. All chafed or damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, and no claims will be admitted after the steamer leaves.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents, Captain and Owners, s.s. Inchrhona.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1882.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KANGRA, 1,952 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on MONDAY, 31st July, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 28th July, 1882, at 4 p.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on SATURDAY, 12th August, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th July, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

PURE COD-LIVER OIL

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the principal Physicians and Surgeons—of a pale straw colour and almost entirely free from taste or smell. Is taken freely without nausea, or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by "Light Brown" and other impure oils.

"The *pure fresh oil* from the liver of the cod is more beneficial in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption than any agent medicinal, dietetic, or reginimal, that has yet been employed."—DR. WILLIAMS.

IMPORTED IN PINT BOTTLES,
Capsuled and Labelled with our Trade Mark.
Cash Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S OWN CRICKET-BALLS

are manufactured by a practical Kent Cricket-Ball Maker, who enjoys the distinguished patronage of the leading Professional Player in England, and being bought first-hand are offered at a reduction from the usual rates The FOUR-SEAMED Registered Match Balls are the best ever yet introduced.

	Cash.	
Double-seamed Balls ....Rs.	3	8
Treble-seamed Balls .... „	4	0
Four-seamed Balls, "Registered"...... „	4	8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES. TREACHER & Co.'s SUPERIOR FINO-SHERRY

IS a pale, dry, and delicate WINE, perfectly pure, and of great character and agreeable flavour. The Wine has been under the notice and careful consideration of the Management for several years past, and they have, therefore, every confidence in placing it before the Public, feeling assured that it will be appreciated by all who value a genuine natural Wine.

Per dozen, cash, Rs. 28.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash prices. Rs.	as.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw	box of 100	1	12
„ „	250	4	0
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw	100	1	12
„ „	250	4	0
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	100	1	12
„ „	250	4	0
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw	100	2	0
„ „	250	4	8
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape	100	2	0
„ „	250	4	8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	100	2	0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped	100	2	4
„ „	250	5	4
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape	100	3	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

FOR SALE, "NINE ELMS"

PORTLAND CEMENT, as used for the new Edystone Light-house, the Royal Dockyard at Portsmouth, the Thames Tunnel and Subway, the Menai Bridges, the Houses of Parliament, the Abbeystead Water Works, &c., &c.

Price Rs. 8-8 per Cask of 400 lbs.

3, Meadow-street. WARDEN & Co.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

BY SINA.

PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. SICILY has ARRIVED from Antwerp and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

HOLDERS of LAND in the City of Bombay who have NOT as yet PAID their GROUND-RENT into this Office for the year 1881-82 and for previous years, are hereby requested to PAY the same AT ONCE, otherwise it will be recovered under Section 13 of Bombay Act II. of 1876 by attachment and sale of their property.

H. E. JACOMB, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 24th July, 1882.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the DIRECTORS was held on the 14th instant, when a FOURTH CALL of Rupees Fifty per Share was MADE PAYABLE at the Bank of Bombay on the 15th August, 1882.

By order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 24th July, 1882.

WRITING BOXES BY CHUBB & SON.

FITTED with Tray, Port-folio, Instrument, Pad, Note Paper, Envelopes, Patent Ink-stand with another plain Tray and with space for letters and papers beneath the Trays. Size 17 by 11 by 7 with Travelling Leather Cover with strap. Price complete, Rs. 75 each.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1817.

A few paces' walk from the *Times of India* Office.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA BY THE GRACE OF GOD OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND QUEEN DEFENDER OF THE FAITH EMPRESS OF INDIA.

PETITION for PROBATE of the WILL of NARRONDAS PREMJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

GUNGAVALOO, widow, and JERAM HEMRAJ, the Executors named in the Will..... Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Probate.

Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 22nd day of July in the year of our Lord 1882, and in the 46th year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

(Seal) F. H. De BRITO.
The 22nd day of July, 1882.
Messrs. MACFARLANE & EDGELON,
Petitioners Attorneys.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIANOS FOR HIRE at Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per month. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

AQUARIUMS—Large glass Aquariums with Ebonized stand. Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

PRESENTS FOR LADIES—Some beautiful Satin-lined work-baskets at a very low price to effect a ready sale. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ENGLISH BASKETS for Needlework, for Keys, for Nick-nacks, for Flowers, for Tiffins, for Travelling, for Paper, and a host of other purposes. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

HARMONIUMS being greater in demand than ever, we always keep a large stock to select from. They can now be seen open in our Saloons. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

ALEXANDRE and SONS of PARIS, Trayser of Stuttgart, Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, and other makers' Harmoniums are always kept in stock by SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS from the Genuine old Established Firm in Stuttgart, our own special design of Iron Frame and Case, we invite comparison. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

WEDDING PRESENTS.—A splendid assortment of Goods suitable for Presents for all occasions. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ENTIRE IRON FRAME PIANOS can only be had of SOUNDY & Co., Limited. Intending purchasers can see that the Piano frame is complete, and not merely iron bars bolted to a wood frame.

EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION—REVOLVERS. —Officers proceeding on service can obtain Revolvers for Government ammunition at SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S BAY RUM AND GLYCERINE HAIR-WASH.

COMBINES the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief perfume with the uses of a really good Hair-douche.

It possesses wonderfully stimulating properties, and promotes the growth of the hair without having any injurious effect on the skin.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

CHOICE PERFUMERY.

JUST RECEIVED
A SUPPLY OF
HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,

From Lubin, Piesse and Lubin, and other Manufacturers whose names are a guarantee of the quality.

THE SELECTION CONSISTS OF

JOCKEY CLUB, OPOPONAX,
WHITE ROSE, JASMIN,
FORGET-ME-NOT, KISS-ME-QUICK,
YLANG YLANG. FRANGIPANI.

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE,
ALL SIZES.

SAINSBURY'S LAVENDER-WATER.

BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

MORNING CLOUDS.

A small Havanna-shaped Trichinopoly suitable for smoking after Chota Hazri or Tiffin.

Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

HAVANNA-SHAPED TRICHINOPOLY.

Fine flavour and superior finish.

Price Rs. 2, per box of 100.

DAWSON'S MUSTER.

Medium length Cheroot-shaped with straw.

Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

THOMSON'S MUSTER.

Long Cheroot-shaped with straw.

Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

NOBLES MUSTER.

A small Cheroot without straw, of mild but fine flavoured Tobacco.

Price Re. 1-12, per box of 100.

CLUB MUSTER.

Cheroot or Havanna-shaped. a regular Leisure hour.

Price Rs. 3, per box of 100.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

NOTICE!!!!!!

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, having been APPOINTED the SOLE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for

MESSRS. F. GIESLER AND CO.,

are in a position, by special arrangement, to supply their Champagne, expressly prepared for India, with "For India" Brand, on the following advantageous terms:—

Giesler's "For India," their finest Brand......Cash per doz. Qts. Rs. 50 0
Do. do. do. ...... „ do. Pts. „ 26 8

Messrs. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their Wines.

TREACHER & CO. have, therefore, the fullest confidence in bringing this Brand more prominently to the notice of Wine-consumers in India, believing it to be unequalled by any other imported.

Special terms for quantities to Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies.

OBSERVE!!!!!!

THE SPECIALLY APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR MESSRS. GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE ARE

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE WESTERN INDIA SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

A PERFECTLY comfortable, easy, and well fitting Shirt is acknowledged by every Gentleman residing in the East to be a great luxury, and we guarantee to supply this to perfection. We pay great attention to this very important Department of our Establishment, every Shirt being cut and made up under our personal supervision, and great care is taken that the work is of the best, every seam being well turned and strongly sewn, to resist the rough usage of the Indian Dhobie.

Gentlemen passing hurriedly through Bombay, either Homeward bound or *en route* to up-country stations, can be supplied at any moment from 250 dozens of Ready-made Shirts of different descriptions and all sizes, cut and made up by us on the premises, and from which an excellent fit can always be selected.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a
Fine strong Long Cloth, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs for wearing under uniform .. ..6 for	22 8	The Oxford Cloth, strongly recommended for Mofussil wear .. ..6 for	36 0
Best Long Cloth, Linen Fronts and Cuffs, three fold linen, highly recommended for general wear 6 for	28 0	Best Wove Flannel, wool-dyed and thoroughly shrunk ... ...6 for	52 0
The above with Collars attached .. ..6 for	31 0	Silk and Wool, thoroughly shrunk, comfortable absorbent and non-irritating.. .. ..6 for	52 0
Best French Cambric, perfectly fast colors....6 for	30 0	Spun Silk, the very best, plain white and fancy colors .. ..6 for	70 0

LESS TEN PER CENT. TO CASH PURCHASERS.

ASQUITH & LORD, BOMBAY.

OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY.

(Registered Trade Mark.)

GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON EXHIBITION, 1873.

BOTTLED in Shippers' own Bonded Stores, Edinburgh, under the supervision of H. M.'s Customs Each bottle guaranteed to contain the sixth part of an imperial gallon; each case of twelve bottles, two imperial gallons.

The above is the only registered brand of Glenlivet or Old Vatted Glenlivet Whisky being offered in India.

Traders and the Public generally are respectfully cautioned against other brands of so-called Glenlivet Whisky now being largely advertised.

The under-noted duly registered brands for sale at the godowns of—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
BOLTON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Cash. Rs.		Credit. Rs.
22	... Old Vatted Glenlivet ...	23
26	... Old Vatted Glenlivet, Special Reserve ...	28

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Silks Black	...from 2 4 per yard.	Dresses Ready made ...	...from 3 8 each.
Ditto Colored	... „ 2 11 „	Ditto Ball	... „ 9 0 „
Satins all shades ...	... „ 1 9 „	Underlinen in Great Varieties.	
Velvets	... „ 2 0 „	Flowers Ditto ..	
Velveteens colored ...	... „ 1 8 „	Feathers Ditto ...	
Ditto Black... ...	... „ 1 8 „	Fans Ditto ...	
Sateens all Shades ...	... „ 0 8 „	Ribbons in all shades and widths	
Grenadines	... „ 0 5 „	Handkerchiefs... ...	...from 1 dozen.
Alpacas	... „ 0 6 „	Gloves Kid white and colored... „	4 per pair.
Serges Blue	... „ 1 2 „	„ „ Black and colored „	1 8 „
Muslins white and fancy,	... „ 0 4½ „	„ Silk Black ... ... „	0 15 „
Lawns	... „ 0 2½ „	„ „ Colored 2 Buttons.... „	1 6 „
Merinos all Shades ...	... „ 1 6 „	„ „ „ 3 Buttons.... „	1 12 „
„ Black ...	... „ 0 13½ „	Lace and Silk Neckties 3 for.... „	0 8 „
Pompadours, fast colours	... „ 0 5 „	Linen Collars all shapes	...from 2 12 dozen.
Batistes all shades ...	... „ 0 6 „	Linen Cuffs ... ... „	4 2 „
Nets all colors	... „ 0 6 „	Hats and Bonnets Trimmed ... „	5 8 each.
Frillings	... „ 0 1½ „	Ditto untrimmed ... ... „	0 12 „
Cash's Frillings all widths ...		Hats Riding ... ... „	5 12 each.
Fringes Black Silk ...	... „ 0 14 „	Hoisery in all qualities and prices.	

And other requisites too numerous to mention.

PATTERNS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

N. B.—Compare our qualities and Prices and you will see that the only Establishment where you can procure all requisities at Europe Prices is the

POONA CASH BAZAAR,
EAST-STREET, POONA.
(now open.)

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to notify the renewal of their stock of the celebrated CAMPAIGN WATCHES, hundreds of which were supplied to the army during the late war in Afghanistan, and for which the most favourable testimonials have been received from every part of India.

Their revised prices are:—

German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch	...Rs. 25
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, extra strong	... „ 30
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled	... „ 35
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled and finest finish	... „ 40

These watches are not affected by riding and will withstand an immense amount of hard usage.

TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA,
2, Rampart Row. 1, East Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of W. Pierpoint, Esq.

The property will be on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 25th July, 1882.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE grand sale is the result, directly attributable to the superior excellence and reliability of the Singer's Sewing-Machines, have won for them a world, wide reputation and popularity.—2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES are altogether unequalled for perfection of workmanship, strength, and beauty of stitch, and perfect adaptability to every class of sewing.—2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

STIRLING and Hulbard's Indian Teas.—Fresh supply just to hand. Registered orders please apply early to the Provision Cash Stores, Fort and Market.—W. J. ESSAI.

EXCELSIOR INK FOR RUBBER STAMPS.—Five colours to select from. Bottles double usual size. 12 as. each. Only at 17, Church-gate-st.

TEA FOR FAMILY USE.—The mixture prepared by B. PHILLIPS & Co., and sold at their Pharmacy at one rupee per lb., is unrivalled at the price. 17, Church gate-street.

JUST unpacked a small parcel of THE ANTI-STYLOGRAPH PENS; a self-feeding reservoir penholder carrying a pen with ordinary nibs, ready for immediate use. Price, Rs. 2 each.—BARTON & Co., CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

PRIVATE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.—English style. Cool-rooms. Married couples or single gentlemen. Terms moderate. Apply Grand Central Bungalow, 59, Hornby-row.

MRS. COULTER, MIDWIFE and LADIES' NURSE, excellent testimonials on application. Marine Lines, Marine Lane, No. 1, Bombay.

BUTTER.—Just received a consignment of finest Danish Butter, ½ lb. tins Rs. 4-2, and 1 lb. tins Rs. 7-12 per half dozen. Apply to Owen and Okell, 23, Apollo-st. or to W. J. Essai, Cash Stores.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, light, strong, and elegant. Further shipment just to hand, Rs. 60 per doz. or Rs. 5-8 each.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

NOOR MAHOMED & Co., 34, Meadow-street.—Overland Passengers and Travellers can be supplied with every requisite at a moment's notice.

INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION, guaranteed waterproof for repairing bicycle tyres, diving dresses, rain coats, &c., can be had at Re. 1-8 per tin from JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

A COMPETANCY certificated ENGINEER desires employment in Mills or Cotton Factories. Has been in Mills. Fair testimonials. Addsess ENGINEER, care of this paper.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE—FRESH ARRIVALS.—Pilsner BEER in qts. at Rs. 5-12, pts. Rs. 3-8 per doz.; St. Pauli Beer in qts. at Rs. 6-4, pts. Rs. 4 per doz. Apply to SIGG-SULZER & Co.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, ICES, TEA and COFFEE, WINES & SPIRITS, &c. PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 23, Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

FOR A PAYMENT OF ABOUT FIFTEEN RUPEES a MONTH a man of good health, aged 20, may secure in the Standard Life Office a sum of FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES, payable at the age of 55, or at death should it happen beforehand.

THE SAME PROVISION IF COMMENCED

At age 30, would cost about Rs. 20 a month;
At age 40, would cost about Rs. 31 a month.

Policies are granted for larger or smaller amounts than Rs. 5,000 and are charged for in the same proportion. All particulars on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

CHAMPAGNE! CHAMPAGNE!!

POMMERY AND GRENO.

Extra Dry, Quarts, per dozen Rs. 58
Do. Pints do. 30

WE have received a small parcel of the above celebrated Champagne, which is much in use at the principal English Clubs, Hotels, &c., and considered the only best and pure sparkling wine at its price by the connoisseurs.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

SPARKLING CLARET.

Bottled on the same principle as the Finest Sparkling Champagne.

Never before introduced in India.

Its Effervescence and Colour guaranteed perfectly natural.

Pints. Quarts.
Rs. 15 per doz. Rs. 27.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART-ROW.

GRANT'S MORELLA CHERRY BRANDY

SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AT ALL THE ROYAL PALACES.

THIS delicious Liqueur, made from the FINEST KENT MORELLAS is now an established favourite, and it is in general use throughout the Presidency.

In pints.........................each Re. 1-8.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

P. GRANT & SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS,

31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.

SEVEN cylindrical STEAM-BOILERS thirty feet long and seven feet in diameter, Galloway's patent tubes, with all the necessary mountings, as they stand at present, by Messrs. Richard, Walker and Brothers, Bury.

For further particulars, apply to the Manager at the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mills, or the Agents at their office, No. 8, Forbes-street, Fort.

By order,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 19th May, 1882.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.

Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per doz bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Sole Agents.

Apollo Street May 12, 1881.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

AS Agents to CARTER & Co., London, we have just received their new season's Seeds, both loose and in fancy tin boxes, which, having been prepared to our order this year, and Seeds tested before being packed, are warranted to give ample satisfaction. They are sold as under:—Flower at Rs. 3, Rs. 5, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 10, and Rs. 20 each; Vegetable at Rs. 3, Rs. 6-8, Rs. 12-8, and Rs. 25 each. These are protected against fraud by Carter's registered orange coloured labels with our name in large block letters, without which none are genuine. Our collection of garden tools is now too widely known to require any description. It is the best of its kind in India. Our illustrated catalogue can be had post-free.

PALEKAR & CO.,
Kalbadevie Road, Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY TILE COMPANY, Limited.

CAPITAL, Rs. 1,00,000
IN 1,000 SHARES OF Rs. 100 EACH.

Rupees 25 per share to be paid on allotment, the remainder by calls of not exceeding Rs. 25 per share at intervals of not less than one month between each call.

DIRECTORS:
D. GOSTLING, Esq., F. R. I. B. A., Architect.
RAGOONATH NARAYAN KHOTE, Esq., J. P., Merchant.
MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS, Esq., director of the New Prince of Wales S. & W. Company, Limited.
General Managers: Messrs. F. & A. SORABSHAH & Co.
Solicitors: Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND and LITTLE.
Bankers: The NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

THE object of this Company is to purchase the Tile Factory of Messrs. F. and A. SORABSHAH at Sewree, to add considerably to it, and to carry on the business of Tile manufacturing in all its branches.

The demand for Mangalore Tiles has greatly increased in Bombay, and it has been ascertained that similar Tiles can be turned out in Bombay at less cost than they can be procured from Mangalore.

With the use of steam power and improved machinery a return of not less than 20 per cent. per annum may be reasonably expected.

This estimate is based on the average selling rate of Rs. 60 per 1,000 Tiles, whereas the present price is Rs. 90, at which figure the profits would be considerably over the above estimate.

The vendors agree to guarantee a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for three years, their shares and commissions to remain as security for such guarantee.

Nearly half of the required capital has been already subscribed.

Further particulars and applications for shares may be had at the office of Mr. GOSTLING or Mr. DE QUADROS, Apollo-street, Fort.

THACKER & CO., Ld.

READING ROOM.

VISITORS to BOMBAY can see the following papers in Messrs. THACKER and Co.'s Saloon on the arrival of the Overland mail, and are invited to pass a spare half hour in so doing, the papers being filed for their convenience:—

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
GRAPHIC.
PUNCH.
ILLUSTRATED SPORTING & DRAMATIC NEWS.
TRUTH.
VANITY FAIR.
WORLD.
ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE.
FIELD.
OVERLAND MAIL.
HOME NEWS.
QUEEN.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

NOTICE.—Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES have CEASED to be AGENTS for the INDIAN ZOEDONE COMPANY, Limited, from 17th instant. All orders and applications for Agencies to be addressed,

FRANK WELSH, General Manager,
Indian Zoedone Company, Limited.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MARMAGAO-BELLARY RAILWAY.
(HUBLI SECTION.)
TO BRICKMAKERS AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned are prepared to receive proposals from persons willing to undertake the MANUFACTURE and SUPPLY of first class BRICKS and LIME in large quantities for the above Railway Works.

THOMPSON, DIXON, BAYLY & Co.,
Contractors.

Dharwar, 14th July, 1882.

MR. MAURICE FREYBERGER,

ARTIST, DECORATOR, SCULPTOR, CONTRACTOR, &c., to the P. W. Departments, Bombay and Bengal, and specially employed by the late Major C. MANT, R. E., P. W. D., is prepared to undertake and give Estimates and Designs for decorations of PALACES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, BUSINESS PREMISES, & PRIVATE DWELLINGS in Colours, Gold, Stucco, &c., &c.

Town or Up-country.

ALL KINDS OF ITALIAN MARBLES SUPPLIED AND FLOORS LAID.

OFFICE AND GODOWNS,

Under Mr. E. M. Walton, Dentist, No. 3, Dean Lane, corner of Hummum-street, Bombay.

ENGLISH AMMUNITION BOOTS.

MANUFACTURED specially for the undersigned for British and Native TROOPS, POLICE, SHOOTING, &c., of the very best quality, at moderate prices.

Commanding Officers, Superintendents of Police, and others are requested to send for samples. These boots are far cheaper in the long run to soldiers and Sepoys than local makes.

REGULATION BROWN BLANKETS FOR TROOPS, POLICE, AND DOMESTIC USE. These Blankets will be found to be of excellent value.

ARMY, CIVIL and GENERAL AGENCY and BANKING TRANSACTED.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Agents and Bankers.

London, 27, Leadenhall-st., E.C.
Bombay, 28, Apollo-street.

LOTTERY

IN aid of the EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION, will be held at Bangalore, under sanction of Government.

Total amount of lottery Rs. 1,00,000 in 50,000 tickets of Rs. 2 each; half of which amount will be divided into 1,250 prizes, ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 5,000. The remaining Rs. 50,000 will be devoted to the establishment of Eurasian and Anglo-Indian villages in Mysore.

No member of the Association will be entitled to any remuneration for his work, in connection with the Lottery, and no portion of the funds will be devoted to money grants. No agents to be employed.

The prizes will be drawn under the immediate supervision of two scrutinizers, to be appointed by Government. Rules with list of Managing Committee, and Forms of Application, will be supplied.

Applications for tickets, with remittance in full (with return postage included), by Post Office order only, to be made to

☞ Confederacies and parties remitting Rs. 100 each will be entitled to 51 Tickets.

R. H. JAMES,
Registrar, Resident's Office, Secretary, Lottery Committee.

NOTICE

WASTE LANDS AVAILABLE FOR PLANTERS IN THE TAVOY DISTRICT.

WASTE LANDS, covered at present with forest, bamboos, or grass, are available for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices at altitudes varying from 100 feet to 6,800 feet above the sea in the Tavoy district. This region is between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude, and the rainfall ranges from 190 to 220 inches a year. The lands are mostly within 30 to 50 miles of the steamer station of Thayetchoung on the Tavoy river. Mail steamers ply between Thayetchoung and Moulmein or Rangoon once a week inwards and outwards.

II.—Grants of land in lots ranging from 100 to 1,200 acres can be had for planting tea, coffee, cinchona, or spices on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy. Such grants will be made in accordance with the "Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876," and with the rules sanctioned thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.

III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices, in Tavoy, namely,—

(1) A grantee must bring under cultivation one-third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus uncultivated land, in excess of two acres of waste for each acre of cultivated land, shall remain on the grant, such surplus waste shall then revert to Government; and the grantee shall have no further claim or right in the surplus which has so reverted.

(2) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any price for the land of his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes *bonâ fide* steps to cultivate a reasonable proportion of the grant with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any grantee desiring a more precise definition of a "reasonable proportion," the Chief Commissioner may decide beforehand in each case what proportion of the grant ought to be thus cultivated in each year.

(3) After the end of the tenth year the grantee will be liable to pay land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre and cesses at the rate of two annas per acre on one-third of his grant up to the year 1900 A. D.; after the expiration of such year he will be liable to pay for one-third of his grant the same revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains.

(4) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes *bonâ fide* steps as aforesaid to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices.

IV.—The only payment which a grantee will have to make on receiving his grant will be eight annas an acre for the cost of survey and demarcation. In consideration of such payment the Deputy Commissioner will cause a survey to be made of the grant, will furnish the grantee with a copy of such survey, and will cause boundary marks to be erected at suitable points in the outer boundary of the grant.

V.—The wishes of applicants will be met, as far as possible, in regard to the situation and shape of their grants. But ordinarily—

(*a*) no grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve;

(*b*) no grant will be given on such a place as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing-grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet;

(*c*) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth double the length facing such road or navigable stream;

(*d*) small strips will be reserved leading to landing places for the benefit of neighbouring villages and grantees.

VI.—The Government is now spending much larger sums than heretofore on roads in the Tavoy district. If planters settle in the district, further funds will be allotted for roads from their neighbourhood to the steamer station at either Tavoy or Thayetchoung.

VII.—In order to encourage pioneers in the coffee and cinchona enterprise in Tavoy, the Government will pay to the first four grantees who begin *bonâ fide* planting operations Rs. 15 per head for every Indian or Chinese coolie, male or female, over 16 years of age, who may be settled and housed on their plantations before the 1st March 1885.

VIII.—In any case of doubt regarding the *bonâ fide* character of operations for the purposes of concessions III and VII, the Deputy Commissioner will decide, and his decision will be subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Tenasserim, whose decision will be final.

IX.—All minerals and metals under and within lands granted under these rules are reserved by [illegible] ernment, together with the right to enter upon [illegible] sume such portion of land as may be nece[illegible] amining or working mines upon payment of [illegible] pensation to the grantee for loss of, or injury [illegible] surface.

G. D. BURGE
Secretary to the Chief C

The [illegible] April, 1882

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 24.

THE Egyptian difficulty still continues to overshadow business here, and throughout the past week absolute stagnation has characterised our export trade. The uncertainty as to whether Government will, or will not, require steam tonnage for the transport of troops to Egypt makes freights very unsettled. The number of boats here is not large, and if an expedition was definitely ordered, we should be left with next to nothing for ordinary trade requirements, and shippers, therefore, only buy from hand to mouth to cover their engagements. Irrespective of this there is the uncertainty regarding the safety of the Canal itself, which is an important factor in the situation ; and supplies of produce, moreover, are on such a limited scale, that dealers are enabled to support prices at a level considerably above home quotations. The outlook, therefore, is the reverse of encouraging, and we question whether we shall see anything approaching activity in exports for some time to come. Imports are in somewhat better case. The spot markets are firm, and there is business doing for distant shipment from the other side, buyers feeling pretty confident that the safety of the Canal will be assured before their shipments are due. Money is easy, but Government Paper is depressed by the Egyptian news. Shares are steady ; Sterling Exchange firm.

The rainfall up to date has been unusually liberal, and from some of the up-country districts we hear that fine weather is badly wanted for the completion of sowing. For the past two or three days, however, there have been symptons of a break, and should this continue for ten days or a fortnight, crop prospects will be materially improved, no permanent damage having yet been done.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Decrease	Rs. 5,87,009
Do. do. Branches	Increase	„ 4,29,969
Other Deposits	Increase	„ 11,25,768
Government & other authorised Securities	Decrease	„ 75,936
Loans	Increase	„ 3,84,880
Bills Discounted	Decrease	„ 2,73,069
Cash with Correspondents	Decrease	„ 3,28,801
Cash and Currency Notes	Increase	„ 12,14,961

These figures are in favour of increased ease, but it is unlikely that any change will be made in the Bank's nominal minimum of 4 per cent. In the outside market, however, loans on Government Paper are obtainable at 3 and on Shares at 6 to 7 per cent. per annum, with every prospect of rates being lower before they are higher.

EXCHANGE.—In Sterling there has been very little doing here during the week, the stagnant condition of our export trade limiting the amount of private paper offering to a very small compass. Owing, however, to some demand from China, and the firmness shown by Government in adhering to their limit of 1s. 8d. for Council drafts, the tendency has been firmer, and we close to an advance of 1-16d. per rupee all round, to-day's quotations being :—Bank Bills on on demand 1s. 8d., Telegraphic 1s. 8d., 3 months' sight 1s. 8 3-32d. ; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 7 32d. ; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 8¼d. ; Francs, 3 months' sight 2·13½ per rupee.

With so much depending on the turn affairs may take in Egypt, it is impossible to form anything like a definite idea regarding the future course of the market. The whole appearance of influences here, however, is towards a lower level. Exports are bound to remain on a very small scale for at least a couple of months, money is plentiful, and imports promise to be fairy active. On the other hand, the action of Government regarding Council drafts will probably prevent anything like an important decline, and the probabilities at the [illegible] in favour of something in the neighbourhood of the [illegible] level being maintained. [illegible] drafts at 1-16 per [illegible] cent. [illegible]

Bank[illegible] are 1 per cent. [illegible] at Rs. 130, Nationals at [illegible] are all strong, the working of [illegible] having proved exceptionally remunerative, [illegible] general rise of Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 per share is quoted, whilst in the case of the Akbar the improvement is Rs. 40, and in Fort Press Rs. 100 per share. *Spinning* and *Weaving* Companies are very steady, and with few exceptions an advance of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per share is quoted. The Mills are all doing fairly well, and the prospects of the coming season promise favourably. Moreover, the interruption of the Suez Canal should it take place, whilst against some descriptions of business would be all in favour of the local Mills. Amongst *Miscellaneous* Companies we note an advance of Rs. 105 in Bombay-Burmah Trading, and Rs. 25 in Prince of Wales Fire Insurance. Gold Companies remain as before quite nominal.

PIECE-GOODS.—The general tone of the market throughout has been firm, and from the bazaar the clearances during the week have been about 2,200 packages, at in some instances an advance of 1 annas to 2 annas per piece. Owing to the rise which has taken place in Manchester, fine goods have improved most in value, but standard makes of Shirtings have also been in favour and have been freely dealt in. To arrive, a fair extent of business is passing, but scarcely in the same proportion as on the spot, prices in Manchester being in most instances above current figures here.

Prospects on the whole may be taken as favourable. Stocks are now in comparatively moderate compass, and crop prospects promise well, whilst the position of the raw material at home is certainly not in favour of lower prices.

TWIST.—A very steady tone prevalis for English Yarns, and holders are very firm, especially for the finer counts, but prices are not quotably higher. Meantime Stocks are light. In *Local* Yarns the business of the week has been about 2,500 bales at an advance of 1-16 to ⅛ anna per lb.

METALS.—In *Copper* we do not quote any change in spot prices. Stocks are moderate and the market firm. The same may be said of *Yellow Metal*, which is also very firmly held. For *Iron* the demand has been a shade less active again, and the market closes quiet at previous values.

COALS.—In the early part of the week a very quiet feeling prevailed, and buyers quite withdrew from the market, but latterly with increased probability of an expedition being despatched from this side, more enquiry has been manifested, and prices are firm. Cardiff, to arrive, has been sold at Rs. 18½, and for Davison's we quote Rs. 16½ per ton alongside.

COTTON.—Until within the past two days the rains have been so heavy that shipping operations have been practically at a standstill, and this, combined with dull advices from home, has prevented any business of importance being done for export. Altogether the purchases reported do not exceed some 2,000 bales, but prices notwithstanding are well maintained owing to the absence of supplies of decent quality.

The *Receipts* are now on a very limited scale, the following being the comparison with the two previous seasons :—

	1882.	1881	1880.
For the week	5,412	9,508	7,800
Since 1st September	1,742,773	1,188,810	1,135,441
Since 1st January	1,192,594	1,043,829	1,017,447

The *Clearances for Sea* since 1st January now reach a total of 1,332,949 bales, as against 799,365 bales for the same period last year.

New Crop.—Both from the Berars and Guzerat the accounts speak of too much rain, necessitating probably resowing in some parts and retarding it in others. If the finer weather which has now set in here, however, extends up-country no damage has been done which cannot be repaired, and prospects therefore may be taken as fairly promising on the whole.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool via Canal without commission :—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
[illegible]od Omra	Rs. 205	—5 9/32d.
[illegible]F. do.	„ 198	—5 3/32d.
[illegible] do.	„ 193	—4 31/32d.
[illegible]hollera	„ 203	—5 7/32d.
[illegible]	„ 197	—5 1/16d.
[illegible]	„ 190	—4 29/32d.
[illegible] Dharwar	„ 208	—5 11 32d.
[illegible]	„ 195	—5 1/32d.
[illegible]	„ 190	—4 29/32d.

[illegible]*d* is in moderate supply only, and [illegible] and prices have advanced to [illegible] per cwt. *Rapeseed* is only coming in in small quantities, and being at the same time in active request, the quotation for Yellow Guzerat has advanced to Rs. 6-7 per cwt.

WHEAT.—Arrivals are daily becoming smaller, and notwithstanding adverse advices from home, holders are able to keep prices up at about their previous level, say :—No. 1 White Rs. 33 to Rs. 34, No. 2 White Rs. 32, Soft Red Rs. 31 per candy.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7p. ct.	760 xd
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840 xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	97

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	320 xd
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B.B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	8*
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 30	835
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	225

* For distribution.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 50	1,040xd
Akola Press Co	85	500	all		500
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,160
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	490
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p. s.	600
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	520 81
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	1,100
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	220
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,210
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,725
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	600
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	560
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	360
New Indian Press	2,100	125	125	Rs. 15	225
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	235	2,425
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,250
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co	450	00		50	660

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	230
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	143
New issue	..	100	70	..	102
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	30p. s	570
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 40	745
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	700
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	935
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	700
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	50	900
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	562½
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	Rs. 25	715
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	640
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,070
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,090
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	690
Jewraz Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,035
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	925
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	970
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	2,200
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 55	850
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 8	1,345
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p. s.	212½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,275
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	835
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	940
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	710
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	325
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	70	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,250
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	975
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 40	630
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	830
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	905

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	00	1,000	1,000	100	430
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5 p.c	140 125
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,545
Do. New Shares		500	300	...	465
Indian Guarantee [illegible]ship Associa[illegible]	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10 5
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5 100	.. ..	93
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	300 50	30 ..	435 90
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	50	3 p.ct.	13
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	50	5 p.ct.	50
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	10p.ct.	20
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 100 p.s.	1,150
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 100 all all 100	.. .. .. Rs. 90 15	3 60 125 1,000 201
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	..	5

[illegible]ION, &c.

[illegible]	Rs. 12-1-6
[illegible]	„ 239
[illegible]	„ 223
[illegible]	„ 231
Bar Si[illegible]	„ 106¾
Gold Leaf	19-5½ to 19-5
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 10[illegible]	„ 19-5-3
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 19-5
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„ 19-5
Pekin Gold Bars	„ 18-15

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on the 22nd July, as compared with the statement of 15th July :—

	July 15.	July 22.
LIABITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	23,75,000	23,75,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	31,48,685	28,61,676
Do. do. at Branches	9,46,540	13,76,509
Other Deposits	2,16,00,410	2,27,26,178
Post Bills	10,986	9,036
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,44,868	5,07,851
	3,89,26,489	3,98,56,250
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	56,29,428	55,53,492
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	10,61,926	10,70,116
Loans, on Security of do.	20,18,073	24,32,953
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,723	3,359
Bills Discounted	1,50,69,222	1,47,96,153
Stamps	2,941	2,811
Dead Stock Rs. 5,50,308 Amt. applied in reduction 2,35,000	3,15,308	3,15,308
Bullion	..	..
Cash Balances with Correspondents	12,75,173	9,46,372
Cash and Currency Notes	1,35,20,695	1,47,35,656
	3,89,26,489	3,98,56,250

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship County of Selkirk, 1,864 tons, Captain R. Pottman, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE steamer Sicily, 1,078 tons, Captain J. Hetherington, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Liverpool (20th June), brought one deck passenger, and the following cargo :—168 Cases wine, 173 cases brandy, 3,609 packages piece-goods, 432 bales twist, 349 bars, 63 plates and 190 cases copper, 165 cases brass, 36 boxes soap, 30 packages hardware, 50 cases porter, 57 packages bottles, 3,038 bundles iron hoops, 5 casks brasswire, 318 packages iron sheets, 31 cases provisions, 57 bundles, 1,068 bars and 175 packages iron, 279 kegs nails, 14 cases thread, 30 cases cologne, 600 boxes candles, 11 cases cards, 169 packages glassware, 14 packages spelter, 641 packages steel, 850 packages nail rod iron, 5 cases umbrellas, 15 packages stacks, 10 packages colors and pints, 28 packages shawls, 61 packages marbles, 15 cases slates, 145 packages papers, 16 casks wire, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Malta Sierra Blanca	Moulton Mesuard	Rangoon. Bassien.

The ship County of Selkirk, Pottman, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

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The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Knight of the Bath, to Port Said.

Brig Dorthea, to Port Natal.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July			
20	Princeport	Fletcher	Cardiff, Feb. 21.
	Killochan	Manson	Cardiff, April 15.
	Windsor Park	Bentley	Liverpool, April 23.
	Vigilant	Edward	Galle, July 10.

DEPARTURES.

July 20.—Steamers Shahzada, Japan, Curlew, Reliance, Lennox, Marana, Duke of Sutherland and Averill. Ship Lady Palmerston.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July

21 Shahgahan (s) ...... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July

21 Henzada (s) ...... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 22.

FROM GLASGOW.

Armenia (s)—150 casks beer and 25 cases whisky, Framjee, Sands and Co ; 100 casks ale, Wallace and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Alleghany (s)—11 cases toys, Essa Ebram.

FROM LONDON.

Dryburgh Abbey (s)—47 cases claret, Sawyer and Co ; 10 cases victoria blue and 3 cases varnish, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.

Thibet (s)—2 bales printing papers, C. H. B. Forbes and Co.

Khiva (s)—145 boxes silver bars (Rs. 4,70,000) and 2 boxes gold bars (Rs. 2,40,000), the National Bank.

FORM MARSEILLES.

Khiva (s)—1 cask claret, Watson and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Armenia (s)—23 cases tobacco, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Birmania (s)—3 casks brandy and 4 hogsheads claret, B. and A. Hormarjee.

Manilla (s)—100 cases brandy, D. P. Batha and Co.

JULY 24.

FROM GLASGOW.

Armenia (s)—81 cases whiskey and 15 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 25 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee Kathoke ; 10 drums spirit of wine, Dhurrumsey Bhugwan ; 9 puncheons whiskey, Treacher and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Armenia (s)—560 bundles sheet iron, Ramchunder Mahadew and Co.

Alleghany (s)—500 boxes bar soap, Essoofally Sumsoodin.

Inchrhona (s)—3 bales corks, 50 cases yellow metal sheets, and 5 cases copper braziers, Lyon and Co.

Sicily (s)—280 boxes window glass and 79 kegs iron nails, Abdoolally Goolamhoosein ; 22 packages glassware, Gang'ee Poonja.

FROM LONDON.

Shannon (s)—21 bales straw boards, Currumchund Premchund.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s)—4 hogsheads brandy, Pestonjee and Co.

Khedive (s)—25 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Gwalior (s)—15 jars sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Dryburg Abby (s)—10 cases varnish, Tyebally Moolla Tazkhan ; 51 cases provisions and bacon, W. J. Essai ; 116 cases port sherry and saumur, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 50 cases champagne and 100 cases pale ale, Ewart, Latham and Co.

Lamperts (s)—200 barrels gunpowder, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Sicily (s)—250 boxes candles, Goolamally Jeewanjee and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Birmania (s)—40 cases claret, Sulzier and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Birmana (s)—93 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons ; 18 cases champagne, Bolton and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Khiva (s)—2 cases papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Birmania (s)—25 cases provisions, Essoofally Sumsoodin ; 460 boxes brandy, 20 cases champagne, and 70 cases vermouth, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall (s)—4,400 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee ; 150 cwts myrabollams, Nensee Peraj ; 787 cwts linseed and 150 cwts mustardseed, Khatow Veerjee ; 210 bales wool, Benn, Ashly and Co ; 40 bales wool, Shamjee Narronjee and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 48 bales cotton, Narrondass Annondjee ; 229 bales cotton, Jehengirjee Hormusjee ; 70 bales cotton, Namedass Nanjee ; 93 bales cotton, Dhurumsee Ramdass ; 676½ cwts wheat, John Marshall ; 50 bales cotton, Goculbhoy Moolchund ; 250 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamjee and Co ; 60 bales cotton, Bhimjee Dewcurun ; 47 bales cotton and 42 bales rags, Ragowjee Ruttonsee ; 58 bales rags, Essajee Allybhoy ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Willam Bell and Co ; 134 bales cotton, Cooverjee Lilladhur ; 100 bales cotton, Gassiram Choonilall ; 300 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow ; 195 cwts horns, Allarakhia ; 104 cwts horns, Guneebhoy Hoosunbhoy ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Ruzubally Allyruza.

FOR BARCELONA.

Birmania (s)—316 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Birmania (s)—1,971 cwts linseed, R. Lupi and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Birmania (s)—2,500 bags gingellyseed, Peel, Cassels and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Birmania (s)—13 bundles nets, Rubattino Co.

Cochin (s)—143½ cwts coir yarn, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Cotherston (s)—195 cwts horns, Tyebjee and Co ; 550 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 4,500 cwts linseed and 38,500 cwts rapeseed, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia (s)—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong (s)—22½ cwts wheat flower, A. B. Dalall ; 82½ cwts cloves, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 66 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 18 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 5 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist, Hajee Adom Esmall and Co ; 77 bales twist, Ramjeedass Luckmedass ; 262 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy ; 50 bales cotton, Sewchund Motichund ; 63 bales cotton, Dossa Mooljee ; 91 bales cotton, Dewkrun Ramkoomar ; 9 bales twist, Tata and Co. ; 36 bales twist, Hazareemull Mooltanchund.

JULY 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall (s)—800 cwts wheat, Tejsee Assoo ; 99 bales rags, Nagsee Gungajul ; 160 bales wool, Mattee Jaitha ; 50 bales cotton, Soonderjee Dewchund ; 51 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 56 bales cotton, Hajee Allarakhia Nuthoo ; 171 bales cotton, Khimjee Moonsee ; 19 bales cotton, and 5 bales cotton waste, Govindram Dwarkadass ; 2,300 cwts linseed and 12 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co ; 728 cwts myrabolams, Goculdas Jaithanee ; 46 bales wool, Pelly and Co ; 27 cwts linseed and 22 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Pragjee Luckmedass ; 125 bales cotton, Megjee Poonja and Co ; 38 bales cotton, Manekchund Dewchund ; 100 bales cotton, Nathoo Lalljee ; 55 bales cotton waste, Nusserwanjee Dadabhoy Katruck and Co ; 800 cwts wheat, Ghella Bharmulla ; 150 bales cotton, M. D. Cama and Co ; 915 cwts wheat, Luckmedass Khimjee ; 100 bales cotton, Lalljee Poonsee and Co ; 79 bales cotton, Hurjeewandass Mondass.

FOR LONDON.

Wave Queen.—12 bales skins, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola and Co ; 3,000 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Atherstone (s)—2,250 cwts linseed, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Thessaly (s)—4,500 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co ; 2001 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 4,002 cwts linseed, Remington and Co ; 14,001 cwts rapeseed, Tickell and Co.

FOR HULL.

Clan Macdanald (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 2,691½ cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Knight of the Path (s)—8,000 cwts wheat and 10,800½ cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Birmania (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 260 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Abana (s)—3,061 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Birmania (s)—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, July 25.

There will be parade in the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 26th inst., at 9. p. m. (Bombay time). All members are requested to attend.

Vol. G. F. Blackwell having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to D. Company.

By order, W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Actg. Adjt., B. V. R. C.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Simla, July 15.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

11th Bengal Lancers.—Lieut. H. A. Carleton, R. A., a candidate for the Bengal S. C., to be Offg. Squad. Officer on probation. Dated 5th July 1882.

18th Bengal Cavy.—Lieut. K. Chesney, 1st Battn. West Riding Regt., a candidate for the Bengal S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer on probation. Dated 1st July 1882.

1st N. I.—Lieut. C. G. Parsons, 2nd Battn. Cheshire Regt., a candidate for the Bengal S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer on probation. Dated 4th July 1882.

2nd N. I.—Lieut. W. A. W. Strickland, Dorsetshire Regt., a candidate for the Benga lS. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer on probation. Dated 1st July 1882.

4th N. I.—Lieut. G. F. D. Hamilton, 2nd Battn. East Surrey Regt., a candidate for the Bengal S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer on probation. Dated 5th July 1882.

Lieut. H. W. Priestley, 2nd Battn. East Surrey Regt., a candidate for the Bengal S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer on probation. Dated 5th July 1882.

9th N. I.—Lieut. L. Seward 1st Battn. South Lancashire Regt., a candidate for the Bengal S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer on probation. Dated 2nd July 1882.

11th N. I.—Lieut. E. F. H. McSwiney, 1st Battn. South Lancashire Regt., a candidate for the Bengal S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer on probation. Dated 6th July 1882.

22nd N. I.—Lieut. S. L. Cotton, 2nd Battn. Liverpool Regt., a candidate for the Bengal S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer on probation. Dated 1st July 1882.

26th N. I.—Lieut.-Col. A. J. C. Birch, S. C. (2nd in Command late 35th N. I.), to officiate as Comdt., vice Chester, on furlough, as a temporary arrangement, and until further orders. (This cancels the appointment of Col. G. J. Pasley, as Offg. Comdt. 26th N. I., and of Lieut. Col. Birch as 2nd in Command 3rd N. I., as notified in G. O. C. C. of 1st June 1882.)

Lieut. F. H. Hancock, Wing Officer, to be Qrmr., vice Ravenshaw, appointed Adjt. Dated 1st July 1882.

Lieut. G. S. Ommanney, 2nd Battn. Norfolk Regt., a candidate for the Bengal S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer on probation. Dated 3rd July 1882.

38th N. I.—Lieut. E. W. Dun, Wing Officer, to be Adjt., vice Buckland, transferred to 15th N. I.

Lieut.-Col. W. H. Field, 15th Huss., recently exchanged from the 8th Huss., is directed to proceed to England, to join his regiment, reporting his arrival in writing to the Horse Guards.

Major H. W. Shoubridge, S. C., Offg. Wing Comdr. late 35th N. I., is posted to Peshawar for general duty.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. P. Schletter, Liverpool Regt., is directed to proceed to England, to join the 1st Battn. of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

With the sanction of Govt., H. E. the C.-in-C. in India is pleased to appoint Capt. F. W. Benson, 17th Lancers, to officiate as Garrison Instr., Poona, vice Major G. L. L. Taylor, vacated on completion of five years' tenure of appointment.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for the rank of Major :—

Major C. H. S. Kennedy, Wiltshire Regt.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for the rank of Lieut. under sec. 4, para. 30 (II), Queen's Regulations :—

Lieuts. W. C. Smithson, and G. J. W. Noble, 13th Huss.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for the rank of Lieut. under sec. 4, para. 32 (7), Queen's Regulations :—

Lieuts. F. G. G. Griffin, Lincolnshire Regt. ; E. F. Hodge, Rifle Brigade ; C. B. Templer, G. A. Cookson, and F. C. Colomb, Scottish Rifles.

Assist. Apothy. I. Walker officiated as Apothy. from the 20th Nov. 1878 to the 9th Jan. 1879, the period during which he held subordinate medical charge of the 81st Foot in Afghanistan.

With the sanction of Govt., the following order is confirmed :—

Quetta District order, dated 28th June, appointing Capt. R. S. Simpson, 21st (attached to 13th) Bombay N. I., to officiate as Depy. Asst. Qr.-mr.-Genl of the district, with effect from the 14th June, 1882, vice Major E. Hay, vacated on obtaining sick leave in India.

The following order is confirmed :—

Royal Irish Regt.—1st Battn. order, dated 20th June, appointing Lieut. F. J. Gavin to be Asst. Instr. of Musketry to the Battn., vice Lieut. S. Moore, with effect from the 7th March.

The three months' leave to Murree and Kashmir, on private affairs, granted to Major T. Dayrell, S. C., 9th Bengal Cavy., in G. O. C. C. dated 26th June is hereby cancelled at his own request.

The six months' leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Surgn.-Major J. Parr, A. M. D in G. O. C. C. dated 8th March, is extended to th 28th Sept.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

S. C.—Major H. W. Shourbridge (doing general duty at Peshawar), to Kashmir, Himalayas and Bombay, from the date of availing himself of it to 15th Oct. 1882, on private affairs.

Bengal Infy.—Lieut.-Col. R. W. Sartorius, C. M. G., V. C. (doing general duty at Allahabad), to Simla, from the 24th April to the 15th Oct. 1882, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

2nd Battn. East Yorkshire Regt.—Capt. W. H. Rushbrooke, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

2nd Battn. Royal Fusiliers.—Lieut.-Col. W. B. Colvin, for six months, on private affairs.

2nd Battn. Norfolk Regt.—Lieut. (Instr. of Musketry) G. M. Griffin, for six months, on private affairs.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-quarters, Poona, 21st July, 1882.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Lancers.—Lieut. H. T. Kenny, 1st Bn. Rl. Munster Fusiliers, a candidate for the S. C., to officiate as Sqn. Officer on probation.

3rd Regt. N. L. I.—Major E. R. Reay, General List (Offg. Wing Comdr. 27th N. L. I.), to officiate as Wing Comdr., vice Major Sandwith, appointed Wing Comdr. 27th N. L. I.

22nd Regt. N. I.—Lieut. A. W. L. Bayly, S. C., (Offg. Wing Officer 21st N. I.), to be Wing Officer, to fill an existing vacancy.

27th Regt. N. L. I.—Major W. F. Sandwith, S. C., (Offg. Wing Comdr. 3rd N. L. I.), to be Wing Comdr., vice Major Carter, resigned.

30th Regt. N. I.—Capt. C. F. Sievwright (Offg. Officer), to be Wing Officer, to fill an existing vacancy.

It is notified that Capt. M. Mayne, Sqn. Officer 3rd Q.'s Own Light Cav., is seconded on appointment as Comdt. of H. E. the Govr.'s Body Guard.

It is notified that Drummer J. Savage, 2nd Bn. North Staffordshire Regt., and Havildar Shaik Muddar, 21st Regt. N. I., were the best shots of the British and Native Troops, respectively, of the Bombay Army for the year 1881-82.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages :—

Persian Lower Standard.—Private H. Crotty, 3rd Bn. East Yorkshire Regt.

Hindustani Higher Standard—Lieut. P.H. Saulez, Royal Munster Fusiliers, attached to 16th N. I., Lieut. A. W. L. Bayley, Staff Corps, attached to 21st N. I.

Lower Standard.—Lance Corporal C. Ruth, 17th Lancers ; Gunner P. Reeves, C-2 Royal Arty. ; Battery Quartermaster Sergt. W. Perry, Corporal C. White, Driver O. O'Hanlon, E-2 Royal Arty. ; Gunner Neil Thompson, G-2 R. A. ; Acting Bombardier H. F. L. Pink, 5-1 R. A. ; North Irish Division ; Lance Corporal W. Sanderson, 2nd Bn. East Yorkshire Regt., Private J. Warrender, 2nd Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers ; Lieut. H. H. Higginson, Sergeants W. Fogg, J. Kilkelly, 2nd Bn. North Staffordshire Regt. ; Lieut. C. N. Watts, Derbyshire Regt. (attached to 4th N. I.) ; Lieuts. W. H. P. Plomer, C. M. Cartwright, E. B. Harrison, 2nd Bn. Rl. Irish Fusiliers ; Corporal C. Morrison, Actg. Corporal J. Spratt, 1st Bn. Rifle Brigade ; Garrison Provost Sergeant W. Lee, Unattached List.

The following orders are confirmed :—

East Yorkshire Regt. (2nd Bn.)—Regtl. order, dated 12th July, appointing Lieut. B. M. Hamilton Interpr. to the Bn., vice F. G. Pogson, promoted.

Regtl. order dated 12th July, reconstructing the Committee of Paymastership consequent on the departure to England of Capts. Rushbrooke and Pogson, as follows :—

President—Major A. E. H. Smith.

Members—Major F. W. Cary, Lieut. P. Low. Lieut. Low will perform the duties of Paymaster on the responsibility of the Committee.

The appointment of Lieut. W. H. Bishop as acting Qr.-Mr. to the 2-11th Foot (now 2nd Bn. Devonshire Regt.) published in G. O. C. 704 of 1880, had effect from the 6th September, 1880, and not as therein stated.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

7th Regt. N. I.—Major J. Rowlandson (General List) from 15th July to 14th August, to remain at Kurrachee on medical certificate in extention of privilege leave under the rules of 1868.

The leave granted in G. O. C. of 14th April last, to Major C. W. Townsend, G Battery 2nd Brigade R. A., is cancelled.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DR. C. F. KHORY
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FEBRUARY 15, 188

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DOWNES—July 21, at Mazagon, Thomas Edmond, son of Mr. Downes, Customs Preventive Officer, aged 4 years and 3 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

STEVENSON—July 12, at Darjiling, the wife of Mr. W. Stevenson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ARRATOON—THADDEUS—July 18, at Calcutta, Martin Arratoon, to Kate, daughter of M. Thaddeus, of Calcutta.

O'RIELLY—POWER—July 6, at Guntoor, Charles V. O'Rielly, Government Telegraph Department, to Florence Helen, daughter of the late W. Power.

RUST—SHURLY—July 18, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. B. T. Atlay, Robert Rust, of Norfolk, England, to Amy Lillias, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Leister Shurly, of Baker-street, Portman Square, London.

DEATHS.

CONNEW—July 18, at Calcutta, Daryl, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Connew, aged 3 years and 11 months.

McIVER—July 20, at Allahabad, Caroline Amelia, widow of the late Kenneth McIver.

TOMES—July 19, at Midnapore, George Arthur, infant son of Arthur Tomes, Surgeon I. M. D., aged 1 year 10 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1882.

THE unfortunate precipitation of the bombardment of Alexandria is made more apparent than before by the announcement that the Infantry of the British Expeditionary Force will only sail on the 4th August, and the Cavalry on the 9th. Consequently the force will not be landed and in a position to make a forward movement before the end of August or the beginning of September, and in the meanwhile Arabi has full leisure to organise his levies and decide upon his plan of campaign. Had the shelling of the forts been postponed until the expedition was at hand to take advantage of the confusion and consternation occasioned by the overwhelming fire of the ironclads, the war might have been concluded in forty-eight hours. Now we must look forward to a campaign fought over ground which the enemy has had time to study and prepare. That there was no real necessity for opening fire on the forts a fortnight since was shown by the result. The guns with which they were armed are spoken of as having sent three shells which reached an ironclad, and not one of the vessels received the least injury. As the calibre of these guns was perfectly well known beforehand, a naval officer having visited the batteries disguised as an Italian workman, and obtained full particulars of their number and size, the result of a collision, whenever it took place, could have been foretold with mathematical certainty. There was no hurry ; nothing was to be gained by beginning hostilities before the troops expected from England were on the spot, and everything was jeopardised, the Canal included, by precipitate action. Now, a fortnight after the bombardment, we learn that in a fortnight or three weeks more the expedition will sail from England to follow up the blow. This, it may be said without disrespect, is not very magnificent, and it is not war. It is simply inexcusable bungling. The bombardment was hastily effected without any military necessity to justify the haste, which was injurious in its influence upon the campaign in contemplation, while the despatch of the British expedition has been unduly deferred, the enemy being given ample time and opportunity to recover from his first fright and put himself in a posture of defence. We shall have to atone for the fault by greater efforts than would otherwise have sufficed to bring Egypt to submission ; the struggle will now be of longer duration and of heavier cost. The issue, of course, will be the same, for there is no real proportion between the strength of the belligerents ; but we can no longer hope to finish the business and re-establish peace by the operations of a day.

The occupation of Aboukir by a portion of the British force available at Alexandria is, no doubt, a measure to be considered in connection with the blowing up a portion of the railway near Alexandria by General Alison. The village of Aboukir, the ancient Canopus, is thirteen miles from Alexandria towards the north-east and in the direction of Rosetta, which is some twenty-seven miles further on. No doubt it was considered necessary to guard against any attempt on Arabi's part to profit by the weakening of the small garrison of Alexandria while Aboukir was being held, and consequently the railway was cut between him and the latter city. As Arabi had himself torn up the rails in his front, he evidently has no idea of taking the offensive, so the precaution was superfluous. Probably the interchange of shots with the Egyptian Cavalry was due to a reconnaissance which brought some of his horsemen to the neighbourhood of Alexandria, and this may have given rise to the idea that he contemplated a "return on the offensive." The holding of Aboukir is not at present of much military importance. It will disquiet Rosetta, and keep the enemy's scouts at a distance on that side, but until the bulk of the expedition arrives its value will not be felt. Then it will enable the landing to be effected with ease and safety, and as Rosetta must be occupied with a view to turning Arabi's position at Kafr-ed-Dowar, the convenience of disembarking in the bay of Aboukir instead of at Alexandria will be considerable. If the immediate occupation of Aboukir should induce Rosetta to declare for the Khedive instead of for Arabi, which is quite possible, the political gain would be considerable. The example might be followed by other towns, and Arabi would find his resources materially diminished even before the serious work of the campaign began. The proclamation issued by Tewfik declaring the Minister of War dismissed from the service of the State, and denouncing him as a rebel, cannot be expected to influence events now that blood has flowed and the army has burnt powder under his orders. But the defection of Rosetta would have a moral effect throughout the country, and might render Arabi's position very difficult outside the limits of his entrenchments. In this point of view the sending forward of a force to occupy Aboukir and give Rosetta a strong motive to reflect seriously on the possibilities of the immediate future is politic, though in a purely military point of view it sins against the fundamental rule of war which forbids the weakening of a small force by division. Rosetta is connected with Alexandria by a railway, and a line connects it with the Cairo railway, at the Damanhur junction, in the rear of Arabi's position. Obviously the movement in the direction of the town must alarm Arabi and induce him to make his election between endeavouring to occupy it with a strong force and destroying the railway inland to Damanhur. If he puts a garrison in Rosetta the fleet will easily dislodge it, and probably he will prefer to tear up the rails and leave Rosetta to its fate. We may, therefore, expect to hear in a few days that Rosetta has shared the fate of Alexandria and Aboukir, and has been occupied by a British force. The safety of the Canal, though not actualy ensured, is to a considerable extent rendered independent of the caprice of the enemy by the presence of nine English and French corvettes and gunboats. If these vessels were stationed at regular intervals along the Canal's whole length, every part of its banks would be under observation, and half an hour's steaming would bring guns to bear upon Bedouins or other mischiefmakers. This consideration will greatly relieve the anxieties of those interested in the fate of the many steamers passing through the Canal. A great point has been gained when the highway has been secured against chance obstruction ; it cannot now well be blocked without an accumulation of means of which timely notice would probably be obtained, so that there would be an opportunity of taking measures to render the attempt abortive. On the whole, the prospect of ensuring the free navigation of the Canal during the present troubles is decidedly brightening. And it is but fair to an enemy to accord due credit to Arabi Pasha for having refrained, under circumstances which might well have carried him off his feet, from even making an attempt to injure or inconvenience us on that side. He has shown sound judgment and real statesmanship in refraining from any act which might have even disquieted commerce in one of its most important arteries.

It is not easy to understand the exact significance of the statement that Germany and Austria are "holding aloof" in regard to this Egyptian complication. Those Powers have not apparently withdrawn from the Conference, which only last week invited Turkey to send troops to Egypt. It may be presumed that inasmuch as the invitation has not been acted upon, the Conference is somewhat at a loss what next to suggest, but that embarrassment is shared by all the Powers, and is not peculiar to Germany and Austria. We have not yet learned whether Italy responds to the suggestion of France that she should join England in the armed intervention ; we do not know how the Cabinets of Berlin and Vienna regard the proposal. The Continental Powers are evidently very much at sea as to the line to be taken under the wholly unforeseen difficulties which have now surged up in the Eastern Mediterranean. Their manifest trouble would be amusing enough were not the situation so grave in other aspects. As for Great Britain, now that she has made up her mind to act decisively, and if necessary alone, she should act with all possible promptitude, and with a force sufficient to attain her end not only without any element of doubt, but without any avoidable delay. We should so arrange matters that if necessary we can confront the other Powers with the *fait accompli* before they have time to recover from their present state of bewilderment.

OUR Simla correspondent telegraphs that the Indian contingent will be despatched from Bombay, Calcutta, and Kurrachee. Against the selection of the last named as a port of embarkation, we have nothing whatever to say, but we sincerely hope that the idea of despatching troops from Calcutta will be reconsidered. We have already pointed out the dangers of exposing men to such unnecessary suffering as would be involved in a protracted voyage in monsoon weather. If the Government were led to suppose that steamers were not to be had at Bombay, then they were possibly justified by their information in going over to Calcutta. But even if steamers were taken up in Calcutta, it would be better to bring them round to Bombay expeditiously, than that the troops should be exposed to a three weeks' voyage from Calcutta to Aden. It is hardly worth while speculating just now on the probabilities of the Indian contingent being required at all. The matter will not be much longer in doubt. It is very likely that diplomatic difficulties with France, who is now associated with us in the protection of the Canal, may, for a time at least, interfere with the despatch of the Indian troops. In fact, the whole of this Egyptian question is so beset with political difficulties, that it may be long before we even approximately know the conflicting considerations that have from time to time influenced the action of the Government. Some significance has been attached to the sums devoted to military and naval operations in the Vote of Credit. Of course a preliminary vote of credit in an expedition of this kind rarely affords any indication of its extent. It would be impossible to estimate what it is likely to cost; and if it were, it would be unwise to create unnecesary uneasiness abroad by asking for an imposing vote. Although the Queen by is the constitution allowed to declare war on her own initiative, it has long been necessary to first obtain the sanction of the House of Commons. This is done by means of a vote of credit ; and the principle of the war may as easily be decided on a small vote as on a large one. But it is, nevertheless, a singular circumstance that £1,400,000 should be asked for the navy, and only £900,000 for the army. What is the fleet going to do that it requires such a vote ? Its work appears to be pretty well completed. The cost of the bombardment of Alexandria cannot have been very great ; and as the vessels were "eating their heads off" at other stations, their movement to Alexandria has involved little or no additional cost. It is just possible, if Reuter's figures are correct, that this vote is intended as a demonstration against France and Italy. Mr. Gladstone's notice of motion stated that the money was "to strengthen our forces in the Mediterranean." It is not unreasonable, therefore, that one of the objects of the Government is to put into commission all ships available, in order to overawe the two Mediterranean Powers by the display of an irresistible naval force. This explanation is not an impossible one. If Mr. Gladstone made his motion last night, he may have thrown light on the matter, but it is quite probable that the Government will not describe their plans, at this time of international tension, any more fully than is absolutely necessary.

As regards Mr. Hope's substitute on the Bombay Council, three names are spoken of—Mr. Peile, Mr. Gonne, and Mr. Erskine. That of Mr. Justice Kemball would be before any of these, but for the fact that it has been, we hear, decided that in future no judge of the High Court shall ever be a member of Council again, even officiating. It is possible indeed that this rule may not be enforced against Mr. Kemball, as he has twice acted ; and that of course gives him a claim. If he be passed over because of his judgeship, then it is understood that the chances are in the order of the three names first mentioned. In respect to Mr. Hope's unexpected elevation to the Supreme Council, it is known that both Lord Hartington and Lord Ripon were particularly desirous that he should remain connected with the Government of India. We learn from Simla that Saturday's salute announcing Mr. Hope's appointment came upon the public like a thunderbolt in a clear sky. The appointment, though now universally approved, was wholly unexpected, the impression being, of course, that Mr. Hope was about to proceed to Bombay on resigning the Financial Secretaryship. We are able to state that the appointment does not imply Mr. Gibbs's resignation. Mr. Hope is chosen to fill the additional seat of which Sir Andrew Clarke was the first incumbent. Mr. Gibbs has hitherto been supposed to be responsible for both Home affairs and Public Works. Mr. Hope's advent now relieves him of half his onerous duties. But another and equally justifiable reason lies behind this. Though a happy family on the whole, the Viceregal Council is divided on political principles pretty much like an assembly at home. The Conservative element is represented by Sir D. Stewart, General Wilson, Sir Steuart Bayley, and Mr. Gibbs. The Liberal, or as it is sometimes called the Radical, portion is represented by the Viceroy, Major Baring, and Mr. Ilbert. It will now be reinforced by Mr. Hope, whose accession, coupled with the Viceroy's casting vote, will give His Excellency a preponderating influence in the event of serious differences of opinion. If the Liberals are on the broad and straight path leading to destruction, they have at least the consolation that all the intellectual vivacity is on their side. Lord Lytton swamped his opposition in the same manner as that now adopted.

THE DIVISIONAL COMMANDS IN EGYPT.

THE following are the war services of the officers appointed to divisional commands in Egypt :—

Major-General Willis was present with General Havelock's field service in the actions of Oonao and Busseerut Gunge on the 29th July, 1857 ; commanded the 84th Regiment in the action of Busseerut Gunge on the 5th August ; Boorbeake Chowkee on the 12th August ; at Bithoor on the 16th August ; at Mungawar on the 21st September ; at Alumbagh on the 23rd September ; and relief of Lucknow on the 25th September (wounded in left knee and right thigh) ; commanded the right column at the storming of the Hiru Khannah on the 16th November, and was thanked in division orders by General Havelock ; was with General Outram's force at the Alumbagh from the 26th November, 1857, to the 9th March, 1858 ; commanded the 84th up to the 24th January ; present at the fall of Lucknow ; accompanied General Lugard's force, and present at the relief of Azimghur ; proceeded with Brigadier Douglas' column in pursuit of the rebel chief Koer Sing, and present in the actions of 17th and 20th April (mentioned in despatches, C. B., and Brevets of Major and Lieut.-Colonel. Medal with two clasps and grant of a year's service for Lucknow).

Sir Edward Hamley served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-55, including the affairs of Bulganac and M'Kenzie's Farm, the battles of Alma (horse shot), Balaklava, and Inkerman (horse killed) ; the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and repulse of the sortie on the 26th October, 1854 (mentioned in despatches, medal with four clasps, Brevets of Major and Lieut.-Colonel, Knight of the Legion of Honour, Sardinian and Turkish medals, and 2nd class of the Medjidie and C. B). Sir Edward Hamley is the author of "The Operations of War," a work that may confidently be characterised as one of the most invaluable modern military books extant. "There exists nothing to compare with it in the English language for enlightened, scientific, and sober teaching in the general art of war."—*Vide the Times* of 1st Nov., 1869.

Colonel Drury Lowe served with the 17th Lancers in the Crimea from the 18th June, 1855, including the battle of the Tchernaya, siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with clasp and Turkish medal) ; also the Indian campaign of 1858-59, including pursuit of rebel forces under Tantia Topee and the action of Zeerapore (medal with clasp for Central India). Commanded the 17th Lancers and the Cavalry of the 2nd Division in the Zulu war of 1879, and was present in the engagement at Ulundi—wounded (C. B., medal with clasp).

Colonel Goodenough served in the Indian Campaign of 1857-58, including the action of Pandoo Nuddee, siege and capture of Lucknow, attack and capture of Fort Birwah; severely wounded (three times mentioned in despatches, Brevet of Major, medal with clasp).

Colonel Nugent served in the Baltic during the Russian war in 1854 and 1855. In 1854 as senior Engineer officer attached to the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Charles Napier, and was present at the capture of the Aland Islands and fall of Bomarsund. In 1855 attached to the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir R. Dundas, and present at the bombardment of Sweaborg (Baltic medal and Brevet of Major).

THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

IN the event of a force leaving India for Egypt, the following troops will proceed in advance of the others :—Seaforth Highlanders from Aden, the 16th N. I., the 29th N. I., Beluchis, battery Royal Artillery, 31st Madras N. I. A thousand mules will be sent with this advance force. No transport has yet been assigned, but a committee of survey will probably enter upon the work of inspection to-day. The Commissariat Department is ready to ship these troops in two or three days, as everything required for the complete division—with the exception of compressed hay and perishable articles—is in stock at the depôt at the Prince's Dock.

THE Government hired transport steamer Peshwa will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the following details :—For Aden.—1 officer, 16 men, 7 women, 3 children, 4 followers, and 1 horse of the Bombay Sappers and Miners ; 1 man of the Aden troop ; 1 officer, 1 man, 2 followers, and 1 horse of the 22nd Bombay N. I. For Suez.—211 followers, 228 head of cattle, and 1,000 sheep.

MR. O'BRIEN, of the Poona Telegraph Office, has volunteered for service in Egypt.

THE *Statesman* says :—Lieutenant W. R. LeG. Anderson, Bombay Staff Corps, the officer in charge of the Accounts Branch of the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, after making over charge of his office to Colonel W. T. Chitty, will leave Calcutta in a day or two for Egypt to take charge of the office of the Field Pay Master.

SEVEN special trains, a Calcutta paper says, arrived at Howrah on July 20 with grain for Egypt, for transhipment to the steamers in the river. The barges were at work all night at the river bank near the station taking the stock on board. Three more specials with grain were expected to arrive during the course of Friday night.

NORTON'S TUBE FOR EGYPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The present is a juncture during which the eyes of the world are on the land of Pharoah—the politician viewing events from the point of view of politics, the soldier from the point of view of warfare, the merchant from the point of view of commerce, and the sanitarian from the standpoint of his own calling. Reuter's press message, under date Alexandria, 20th July, brings us the unwelcome intelligence that "Arabi Pasha has diverted the Mahmoudieh Canal, which brings fresh water to Alexandria from the Rosetta branch of the Nile." Some time since it was feared that he could and would do this. The matter was accordingly taken up by the London press, which influenced members of Parliament to moot the point in the House of Commons. Considered from its vital aspect, as this fresh water canal supplied Alexandria with drinking water, the question arises how fresh water can be supplied now which shall be fairly pure and free from dangerous impurities. I would beg to tender the suggestion to use the tube invented by an American named Norton, and which is known after his name as Norton's Tube. It is an ingenious contrivance consisting of an iron tube which has to be driven into the earth, for which purpose its lower end is pointed. This end is perforated, and to it is fitted a pneumatic pump ; through the perforations in the tube and by means of aspiration water enters the tube and ascends to the surface (filling the vacuum caused by the exhaustion of air in the tube). The sanitary advantages in the use of Norton's Tube are great. In soils where the water is at too great a depth a double action pump is indicated and available ; filtration can also be effected ; and, when a large supply of water is needed, several of these tubes may be used simultaneously, by which means there would be so many wells yielding a goodly supply of drinking water. Another advantage in favour of this well is that it is portable. From published records, I know that it succeeded admirably in Abyssinia. But, on the other hand, I cannot omit to observe that in sandy soils it is possible for the tube to become clogged with sand, as, I believe, was the case in Ashantee, *vide* report by Sir Anthony Home, of the British Medical Service, in the "Army Medical Department Report," London : Eyre and Spottiswoode : vol. XV., p. 247, *et seq.*

Ahmedabad, July 22. JOHN C. LUCAS.

THE DISCHARGED CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Would you, or any of your readers, be good enough to inform me whether the officers of the Preventive Service and other branches of the Custom House who have been "thrown out" owing to the late reductions can expect to be treated as liberally as those of the P. W. D. were ? Or did the Government resolution regarding the P. W. D. only affect gazetted officers ?

Bombay, July 21. ONE INTERESTED.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 23RD JULY, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m., 10 a. m., 1 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	[illegible]
Temperature of the Air	[illegible]
Wet Bulb Thermometer	[illegible]
Dew Point	[illegible]
Relative humidity of Air	[illegible]
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	[illegible]
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)	[illegible]
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)	[illegible]
General Direction of Wind	WSW, SW, WSW, SW, WSW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	[illegible]
Fall of Rain*	[illegible]
Total fall during month	[illegible]
Do. year	[illegible]
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 24th	[illegible]

* From 12-30 p. m. to 12-30 p. m.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

[illegible]HE BRITISH EXPEDITION.

OCCUPATION OF ABOUKIR.

THE KHEDIVE AND ARABI PASHA.

ATTITUDE OF GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The Infantry of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force have received orders to sail on the 4th August and the Cavalry on the 9th August.

General F. A. Willis will command the first, and General Sir E. B. Hamley the second, division of the force.

Colonel Lowe will command the Cavalry, Colonel W. H. R. Goodenough the Artillery, and Colonel Nugent the Engineers.

Latest advices from Egypt state that the Khedive has issued a proclamation that Arabi Pasha has been dismissed from the service of the State, and declaring him to be a rebel.

The British have occupied Aboukir.

1,100 Infantry and a battery of Artillery have arrived at Alexandria from Malta.

Nine English and French gunboats and corvettes are at present in the Suez Canal.

LONDON, JULY 23.*

Germany and Austria are holding aloof from the Egyptian question.

*** This telegram has evidently been delayed in transmission.**

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR EMBARKATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 24.

Though it was at first intended to despatch the whole contingent from Bombay, it has now been resolved that part shall proceed from Calcutta and Kurrachee. The report that 5,000 would sail from Calcutta is unfounded, only Battery No. 13-9 from Allahabad, 7th N. I. from Lucknow, and 40th N. I. from Barrackpore embarking there.

A telegram was received here by Government to the effect that three steamers were ready at Calcutta. By the Kurrachee route will go all the regiments west of Jullundur, also about 500 mules by the same route. Kurrachee would have to be supplied with shipping from Bombay. The telegram asking when the Indian contingent could be embarked reached Simla last Sunday week, not on the following Tuesday as alleged.

The Commander-in-Chief, among others, is of opinion that if Italy joins in the intervention no Indian contingent will go, but some who speak with authority hold that the contingent will proceed in any case for the purpose of protecting the Suez Canal.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 23.

Advices have been received here that Abdul Kudus Khan has been replaced by Sultan Khan at Herat. A complete understanding exists between the Russians and Mervites.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The Bombay mails of the 4th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, JULY 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Patna, homeward bound from Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here on the evening of the 21st.

SUEZ, JULY 24.

Hall Line s.s. Wistow Hall, from Liverpool for Bombay, left Suez on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 6 p. m.

COLOMBO, JULY 24.

Mail-steamer Malwa, from Australia, arrived.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JULY 21.

Total week's sales of Cotton	51,000 bales.
" " Surats	8,000 "
" " Imports of Cotton	43,000 "
" " " Surats	18,000 "
" Stock of Cotton	810,000 "
" " Surats	245,000 "
" " Cotton in London	67,000 "

LONDON, JULY 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 9-16

The Manchester market has been firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6-9
8¼ lbs. do.	7-1½
40's Mule Twist	0-10¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83¾
4½ per cent. do.	90
3 per cent. Consols for account	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
5 per cent. French Rentes	115½
Bar Silver	52⅛

Arrivals—Twilight, Lamperts, and Linhope.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	4 9-16
3 per cent. Consols for account	99¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83½
4½ per cent. do.	90
5 per cent. French Rentes	115¼
Bar Silver	52⅛

Arrival—Tuscany.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 24.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect up to Hongkong. *Via* Amoor, perfect up to Amoy.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

SUNDAY, NIGHT, JULY 23.

At 10 p.m.	79·3

MONDAY, JULY 24.

" 6 a.m.	78·5
" 10 a.m.	81·7
" 2 p.m.	82·6
" 4 p.m.	81·9

THE following advertisement appears in a native paper:—"Rs. 100 reward.—A respectable Veessa Porwad, Hindoo merchant, is desirous of taking to wife a Hindoo widow. The advertiser is aged 45; the widow should not be over 25. Application to be made to the editor of this paper, or to Mr. Madhowdas Rugnathdass, or by letter. Anybody bringing about this good work will receive the above reward.

CAPTAIN F. W. BENSON, 17th Lancers, has been appointed to officiate as Garrison Instructor, Poona, in succession to Major G. L. L. Taylor, who had completed his five years' tenure of the appointment.

A DISTRIBUTION of Afghan honours took place at Poona on Saturday. A local paper says:—The non-commissioned officers and men of the East York Regiment who were entitled to the Afghan medal received it from the hands of the Officers Commanding the respective companies. Had the weather been fine, there would have been a parade on the General Parade Ground for the occasion, and the regiment would have trooped the colours, which now bear their new honours upon them.

SAID the *Englishman* of Saturday:—"The Government of India has been given to understand that final instructions as to whether Indian troops are to go to Egypt or not will be forthcoming by Monday next."

WITH reference to the paragraph in yesterday's paper, quoted from the *Indian Daily News*, referring to Dr. Chandra, that paper subsequently wrote:—"We are now informed on good authority that the Doctor did not place himself at the disposal of the Government for service in Egypt, but that, owing to the disturbed state of the Suez Canal route, he has simply requested that his furlough might be cancelled for the present."

REGARDING the delay in the despatch of the Indian Contingent to Egypt, the *Englishman* writes as follows:—"The blame for the delay rests entirely with the home Government, which does not seem to know its own mind for twenty-four hours at a time. The Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons, and his Under-Secretary, Lord Enfield, in the House of Lords, have studiously given evasive answers to any question asked regarding the despatch of a force from India, so that it was evident that no actual decision had been arrived at. And now comes the news, if not actually from an official source, from a paper which is a thick-and-thin supporter of the Government, that no troops will be sent from India until the consent of Parliament has been obtained. This is clearly a Gladstonian suggestion to prevent his own words when opposing Lord Beaconsfield's despatch of Indian troops to Malta being thrown in his teeth. But to obtain the consent of Parliament only means further delay. The procedure, if we are correctly informed, will be a motion that an address be presented to Her Majesty, asking her to order the despatch of Indian troops to Egypt. This is sure to involve a debate in the present state of Radical feeling on the question, which may last for several evenings, and if the address is passed other formalities have to be gone through, all representing more delay. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the Government of India cannot under such circumstances conclude charters for the conveyance of troops, though in making inquiries as to available tonnage they were acting under orders from England. And during all this delay the money of the Indian taxpayer is being spent without any hopes of repayment from England. Such a state of things is a disgrace to any British Ministry."

THE *Kossid-i-Mumbai*, the only Guzerati Mahomedan paper in Bombay, says:—"The Khedive has become an obedient tributory prince to the English. We do not believe that the brave Arabi will submit easily. He will stand his ground against the English, and will make a name for himself in his country. It is difficult to believe that as long as Arabi lives the joint armies of England and the Khedive will be able to do much. The Khedive's reliance on the Christians stamps him as a prisoner and a coward, and though he may consider himself as nominal ruler of Egypt, he has lost all the influence he had over his subjects, who now hate him. We cannot understand what dignity he commands by living in a half-burnt palace guarded by Christian troops."

THE official summary of the latest North-West Provinces crop and weather report, for the week ended on the 19th July, states:—Rain is general throughout the provinces, but light, except in Jhansi. Agricultural operations still in progress. Sowings germinating well, and prospects so far good. Prices have a tendency to fall. Cholera still continues in the eastern districts, but the general health is fairly good. There is cattle disease in Sitapur and Kumaun.

A TELEGRAM from the *Statesman's* correspondent at Simla, July 20, says:—It is probable that the Treaty with the Burmese will shortly be concluded. Ultimatums from both sides have been given, and a satisfactory solution is confidently expected. Regarding the precise nature of the proposals, nothing is known. The Embassy had an interview with the Hon'ble Mr. Grant yesterday at the Foreign Office.

MR. EUGENE SCHROTTKY, agricultural chemist, formerly of Bombay, is taking proceedings in the Calcutta High Court against Dr. S. S. Ranking, in respect of a patent. He claims the exclusive privilege of using certain chemicals in the use of indigo manufacture, and seeks to prevent Dr. Ranking from infringing his patent. Mr. Schrottky says in his affidavit:—"The alleged invention of the said George Spiers Alexander Ranking is a colourable imitation of the process employed by me; it was not at the time of filing the petition a new invention; the petitioner was not the inventor thereof; and so much of the alleged invention as consists of the introduction of hydrate of potash into the beating vat for the first time is not useful."

THE following paragraph appears in a recent number of the London *Figaro*:—

"I have before me what purports to be the prospectus of a new Club. The title is 'the Guelph Club,' and the Club-house is to be at Richmond. According to the prospectus, the committee includes the names of some very first-rate men. The object of the Club is stated to be 'to supply a widefelt want, not only by the gentry of Richmond, but by visitors,' and it is non-political. I recommend the committee and visitors who think of joining the Club to fully satisfy themselves about the 'splendid auspices' before they proceed further. Who is Captain E. Berkeley Archer?"

Captain E. Berkeley Archer, a Calcutta paper suggests, may possibly be the founder of the Imperial Silver-Lead Mining Company; and if so it is just as well, perhaps, that the gentlemen of Richmond should require at that gentleman's hands an explanation of the circumstances under which he left Bombay, and again of the circumstances under which he left Calcutta. At the same time, those interested in the Imperial Silver-Lead Mining Company might perhaps be glad to know that Captain Archer is to be heard of at Richmond.

A CURIOUS series of what might be called Blue-books but for the fact that though their wrappers present many varieties of colour blue does not happen to be among them, has been issued from Honolulu. They consist of the "biennial reports" to the Legislative Assembly of various officials of the Administration of King Kalakaua—who, as we are reminded, is now in the ninth year of his reign—and refer to finance, judicial statistics, immigration, condition of the country, and the industry, commerce, and health of the people of Hawaii. Finance appears to be in a flourishing state, the Minister being in the proud position of being able to announce an increase of revenue so considerable that there is (as he observes) "evidently no need for the Government to borrow money." Nor does the Civil List of the King appear very extravagant, His Majesty's privy purse and Royal state absorbing only 45,000 dollars per annum. Exports and imports appear to be rapidly advancing, and trade and industry flourishing in a corresponding degree, though the Attorney-General reports that "owing to the turbulent elements now existing in the kingdom there should be at least one hundred additional policemen thoroughly drilled in the use of the club and the musket." The reports, which are drawn up in a methodical manner, present many facts of interest, and indicate a remarkably complete and intelligent organisation in most departments of the State. The little books are handsomely printed at the office of the *Hawaiian Gazette*.

THAT the persecution of the Jews in Russia was directly due to Russian officials, acting under instructions, is established by a communication which General Ignatieff, immediately after his retirement, made to the correspondent of the *New York Herald* at St. Petersburg. To gain the firm support of the peasants, Ignatieff had proposed to make them unconditional holders of the land for which, under the terms of the Emancipation Act, they have still to pay dues. "I came into office," he said to the correspondent, "with a programme which would have given Russia 40,000,000 of new landowners, who would naturally have been conservative." He was afraid, however, that they would mortgage their possessions; "and to effect my purpose," he added, "I had to rid the country of the Jews." He further declared that it was to his hatred of the Jews and of the German party that his retirement was to be attributed.

"THE effort of the persecuted Jews to emigrate to America is impeded by an unexpected difficulty. It is the practice of the Emigration Committee at New York to find work for the immigrants, and distribute them through the country in the occupations with which they are acquainted. They distribute hundreds of thousands of persons evey year in this way, but they say they fail with Jews. Either their employers send them back, making charges of idleness or incompetence, or the Jews themselves return, declaring that "the work is too hard." The Committee have, therefore, declined to receive any more Jews. The truth seems to be that the Jews are expected to do hard, manual labour; and that in America, as everywhere else, they refuse to do it, except under pressure of absolute necessity. Their business in the world, as they think, is to distribute, taking a heavy toll upon the article distributed. That is a useful function, but a colony can no more be made up of distributors than a State can be composed of tax-gatherers. Mr. Oliphant hopes to settle all Jews in Palestine, but he has omitted to say who will plough the land, sow the seed, and cart the muck. The Jew will not.

SAYS the *Spectator*:—The Fenians seem to have a special regard for Clerkenwell. It was in Clerkenwell that they tried to blow up a prison fifteen years ago, and it is in Clerkenwell that they have just been storing the Snider rifles, revolvers, and rounds of ammunition which were seized yesterday week in a stable there, hired for that purpose by Thomas Walsh, whom the police seem to have identified with other Fenian enterprises. There were 400 Snider rifles and needle-guns, with bayonets, and twenty-four cases of revolvers, a good many kegs of gunpowder, and between 90,000 and 100,000 rounds of ammunition. The evidence given before the magistrate when the prisoner was first charged has not brought out as yet anything as to the uses to which these arms were to have been put, and while some think they were to be sent over to Dublin, others suppose that they were meant for the use of a select body of men who were to make a raid on the Bank of England,—where a raid successful even for an hour or two might, no doubt, do infinite damage to the credit of the country; for example, by destroying the Book of the Debt,—which ought, by the way, always to be kept in duplicate, a carefully-photographed copy being stored in one one place, while the book itself is guarded in another. Documents essential to the credit of the country ought not to be liable to accidents even of this exceptional kind.

A RETURN has been issued, by order of the House of Commons, showing the number of all deaths in the metropolitan district during the past year upon which a coroner's jury returned a verdict of Death from starvation or Death accelerated by privation. According to the figures given, there were fifty-four deaths coming under these heads, of which twenty-four occurred in the central division of Middlesex and twenty-three in the eastern—one only taking place in the western. It is natural that these deaths should be more frequent in the districts which are most thickly peopled by the poorer classes; but it is melancholy to reflect that any human being in or near the wealthiest and most luxurious city in the world should actually die from want. There was, it seems, in 1881 not a single case of death from starvation within the City of London itself. This, the *St. James' Gazette* remarks, so far as it goes, is satisfactory. But a return, if it could be made, showing the number of deaths caused by over-eating, not only in the City but also in the West-end of London, would, it is to be feared, exhibit some very striking results indeed.

THE STOCK NOTES SYSTEM.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.)

THE following Resolution by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce is published for general information:—

2. A considerable supply of stock notes having now been received from England at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the necessary printing into them of the names of the several circles, as well as of the year-figures, being considerably advanced, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council considers that the sale should commence in all the Provinces (except British Burmah and Berar) with as little further delay as possible. 2. In the Punjab two syndicates have been formed,—one for Lahore and the other for the rest of the province,—and a sufficient supply of notes has partly been already delivered to the Accountant-General, and will be completed in the course of a few days. The transfer to the syndicates of such quantities as they require may, therefore, commence at once.

3. In the North-Western Provinces syndicates have been constituted for the Benares and Allahabad Divisions on the one hand, and the Agra and Meerut Divisions on the other, and supplies of the notes are nearly complete; so that sales will commence in a few days, as in the Punjab. With the view to constituting one or more syndicates for the rest of the Province, certain parties have placed themselves in communication with the Accountant-General, who should report the final result to this Department as soon as possible. But he should at once proceed, irrespective of any such negotiations, to complete his supplies from the Comptroller-General, and to issue to the several treasuries and sub-treasuries in the remaining portion of the province, with a view to the early commencement of sales by Government officers, as contemplated in clause (8) of paragraph 4 of this Department Resolution No. 1438, dated 8th March, 1882.

4. The Comptroller-General should similarly supply, in communication with the Accountant-General and Comptroller respectively, all treasuries and sub-treasuries in Bengal and Assam; and the Accountant-Generals at Bombay and Madras and the Comptroller at Nagpore those within their respective limits, the last-named officer indenting on Bombay for whatever notes he may require.

5. It is considered indispensable that sales should commence on the same date at all the treasuries and sub-treasuries in the same province, in order to prevent inconvenience to the pubic and derangement of the supply of the several localities according to their probable normal demand. The several officers who have in the preceding paragraphs been directed to supply their treasuries and sub-treasuries should, therefore, commence their issues with the most distant localities, estimate as nearly as possible the date by which all will have been supplied, and then publish as widely as possible, with the aid of the local executive authorities, a notice in the vernacular in the following terms:—

"Notice is hereby given that the sale of stock notes to the public will commence on the instant at the Government treasuries and sub-treasuries specified below. The notes are issued under the conditions specified in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1438 of 8th March, 1882. Interest will be payable annually on production of the note with coupons attached at any of the said treasuries or sub-treasuries, and notes of lower will be exchanged for notes of higher denomination, or new notes will be issued, under due precautions, in the place of notes lost or destroyed, on application at the same."

(Here should follow the list of treasuries and sub-treasuries.)

6. By the preceding paragraph the officers concerned have been severally authorised, in supersession of all previous instructions, to fix and notify, without further reference to this department, the date of simultaneous commencement of sales within their respective limits; but His Excellency the Governor-General in Council relies on them for making every effort to ensure that date being the earliest possible. The date so fixed should be telegraphed to this Department for information.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

AT Kolhapore, where the average annual rainfall is 36 inches, 42 inches have been already regstered this season, with two months yet to the good. So far no mischief has been done. The crops are growing well; where the rain at the first going off washed the seed out of the ground the second sowing is now flourishing luxuriantly. The same fact is observed in the Tannah collectorate and in Ahmednuggur. In those collectorates a great deal of the first sowing was washed away; the second sowing is thriving remarkably. Jowari is especially good.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Baroda, July 23:—The present monsoon has been unusually severe in Baroda. Rain has fallen more or less incessantly for the last three weeks, no less than 7½ inches having been registered during the last two days. The total rainfall up to date is 29 inches and 5 cents—which is considerably over two-thirds of the annual average quantity at this station. Owing to the young crops remaining submerged under water, much uneasiness is felt; though if a timely break in the weather takes place, no serious injury will have been done to them. The public health is good.

RAINFALL AT AHMEDABAD.—The rainfall at Ahmedabad has been registered at 22 inches and 37 cents up to Wednesday last.

FLOOD IN THE RIVER TAPTEE.—The flood in the Taptee River near Surat commenced to rise from Sunday last, and the figure stood at 84 feet on Wednesday. The waters are going down now rapidly.—*Guzerat Mitra.*

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, July 22:—The reports are again very deficient, but it is evident that the cyclonic vortex in Central India has travelled 200 miles further west, and is now between Guna and Ajmere. To-morrow morning it will probably be near Deesa, and it may be left in Western Rajputana or Guzerat, or a new vortex may form in Guzerat, as in last July. Bombay has been warned. The barometer is falling again slightly in Bengal. Another vortex is apparently developing on the coast of the Sunderbunds, but the wind is moderate at Saugor. At Bombay and Bellary it is still very high. Rain to-day:—Akyab over three inches; Deesa, and Guna over two inches; Mussoorie, Ajmere and Rangoon one to two inches; Sialkot and Chittagong half to one inch. Previously Raipur had three inches, Satara 22·3 inches; Rai Bareilly and Silchar, Khandwa and Ahmedabad, half to one inch.

July 23:—The cyclonic vortex which yesterday lay S. E. of Ajmere has moved westward, and is now in Western Rajputana between Mooltan and Deesa. In Bombay the wind has fallen somewhat, but is stronger at Deesa, and is strengthening at Kurrachee. In Bengal a new vortex is forming slowly, and the barometer is falling gradually over the Sunderbunds and Orissa. The weather is showery, skies overcast, but the wind is moderate. Rain is falling at Saugor and light rain in Calcutta. Rain to-day:—Lahore and Mercara over two inches; Mooltan, Calcutta and Mangalore between one and two inches; Simla, Gya, Saugor Island, Cuttack, Akyab, and Rangoon half to one inch. On previous days Mount Abu had 7½ inches; Neemuch over four inches; Hazaribaugh and Cochin over two inches; Ahmedabad, Satara, Goa, Mercara, and Tounghoo one to two inches; Murree, Jullundur, Jaunpore, Bhagulpore, Gauhati, Indore, Rajkot, Belgaum, Kaladgi, Chitaldrug, and Calicut half to one inch.

THE FLOODS IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

A TELEGRAM from Bezwada, 22nd July to the *Madras Mail* states:—The Kistna is falling. It rose eight inches above the highest known flood. 371 lives were rescued by the timely aid of Mr. Grant, the Executive Engineer, who employed the steam launch. Communication with Masulipatam is cut off, except by telegraph. Anxiety for other canals continues. Up to date 900 families are known to be homeless. There is no report yet of any lives lost. Several houses with people on the top were seen drifting down the river. The excitement is abating. The Buckingham Canal is breached.

A TELEGRAM from Rajamundry, July 21, to the *Madras Times* states:—The Godavery is in high flood, but the water is more than a foot lower than in the flood of 1861. If it does not exceed the known maximum of level, no great damage need be anticipated; but the river is still rising, and everyone is anxious. Four hundred head of cattle have come down the river from Lunkas. No news has arrived from Upper Godavery, but great fear for Dommagudem and other bank villages are entertained.

From Yercaud, 20th July, a correspondent writes:—The weather here is something frightful. We have rain almost every day.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Byculla.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously regtd.	53 34	61 84	59 73	62 48
23 Sunday	0 2	......	......	......
24 Monday	.....	0 15	0 5	0 0
Total....	53 36	61 99	59 78	62 60
Corresponding date last year	43 48	44 61	40 22	43 77

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Return of rainfall at the following stations for the week ending Saturday, the 15th July:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Panjoo	41 17	Memadabad	10 72
Vaitarni	50 82	Ahmedabad	24 59
Palghud	61 38	Viramgaum	14 80
Golwad	51 99	Wadwan	12 3
Bulsar	45 96	Kharagora	13 5
Surat	21 77	Pali	23 88
Broach	17 40	Dubhoee	18 14
Baroda	10 66	Mhye	16 49

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(Monday, 24th July, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·636	83·9	W	17	0·00
Surat	·722	82·1	W	1	0·00
Bombay	·771	81·7	WSW	18	0·03
Ratnagiri	·806	81·8	WSW moderate.	..	0·14
Karwar	not	rece	ived.		
Mangalore	·881	78·5	NNW	3	0·57
Calicut	·900	76·4	Calm	3	1·30
Cochin	·921	75·0	E	1	4·96
Masulipatam	·707	87·8	SW	..	0·00
Madras	·777	86·8	WSW	8	0·51
Negapatam	·803	88·9	SW	2	0·00

BANGALORE RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JULY 21.

THE arrival of Sir Frederick Roberts among us has caused a little excitement, and the attendance at the race-course yesterday was considerably larger than before. The stand was crowded to overflowing. The weather was cool and pleasant; but the high breeze marred the pleasures of an otherwise faultless meeting. Although the two walk-overs were somewhat disappointing, the other events were well contested, and all felt a little sorry when the day's enjoyments were brought to an early close, many finding a refuge from *ennui* in the officers' splendid mess-tent of the 12th (Royal) Lancers. Palmerston, although in splendid form, appears for some reason or other to baulk the hopes of his admirers and backers, as the result of yesterday's hurdle race clearly showed. Known to be a first-class fencer, and ridden by Dignum, than whom no better cross-country rider can be found in the station, his failure yesterday was utterly inexplicable to the professional as well as the amateur sportsman. The following are the results of the races.

HANDICAP HURDLE RACE.—Rs. 800. For all horses. Distance about 2 miles, over 8 flights of hurdles. G. R. allowed 7 lbs. Entrance on 1st May Rs. 15, 1st June Rs. 25, 1st July Rs. 50.

Mr. Massy-Westropp's br aus g Terror, 10st. 3lb., Cozens	1
Rajah of Paikpara's b aus h Palmerston, 12st., Dignum	2
Mr. Chamundi's b aus g Moslem, 10st., Wilkins	3
Mr. Arthur's b aus g The Australian, 10st. 7lb., Scott	0

In this race, as in the others, Palmerston was a hot favourite, and the heavy bets made on him clearly showed that the public had not lost confidence in him as a fencer, in spite of his previous failures and the crushing weight he carried. Everything considered, his failure to do better than secure second place in the hurdle race took everyone by surprise. Terror on starting was the first on his legs over the hurdle facing the stand, Moslem going over next, Pam and The Australian last. Coming round, this order was little changed; but at the ¾ mile Palmerston gained on Moslem, and, on making the turn for the straight for home, he was running a close race with Terror, who, however, beat him by half a length.

THE TRADES PURSE.—Rs. 530. A handicap for all Arabs and Country-breds that have started during the meeting. Top weight not to exceed 10st. 7lb. R. C. and a distance. Entrance on 15th March Rs. 25, 1st May Rs. 50, 1st June Rs. 100, 1st July Rs. 150.

Mr. Whitehead's b a h Euphrates .. ..w. o.

It will be well if this purse were given up. Always subsidised largely from the race fund, the stewards have found it difficult, of late years, to get anything over a couple of hundreds from the local tradesmen.

THE OWNERS' HANDICAP.—Rs. 500. 1½ mile. A free handicap for all maiden Arabs. Starting sweep Rs. 50.

Aga Jan's b a h Baltic, 9st., Hackney	1
Silamon Abdul Wahid's g a h Tara, 8st., Native	2
H. H. Aga Khan's g a h Kohinoor, 9st. 2lbs., Brewty	3
Aga Ali Asker's ch a h Ruby, 8st. 10lbs., Cozens	0
Col. Utterson's b a h Orion, 8st. 5lbs., Vinall	0
Mr. Lavelle's g a h Perseverance, 8st. 4lbs., Tingey	0
Do's. ch a g Sunshine, 7st. 7lb., Native	0

The flag fell to a straggling start, Tara taking up the lead, Kohinoor second; the rest of the field tailing off in the rear. Coming round the hill, much about the same order was observable, but in the straight a most exciting race took place among the field. Baltic putting his best foot forward, however, was landed a winner by several lengths, Tara second, Kohinoor a good third. Time 3m. 2s.

GRAND STAND STAKES.—Rs. 500. R. C. and a distance. A handicap for all Maidens. Top weight not to exceed 10st. 7lbs. Entrance on 15th March Rs. 25, 1st May Rs. 75, 1st June Rs. 100, 1st July Rs. 150.

Col. Utterson's b aus m Maid of Orleans ..w. o.

THE CUBBON PURSE.—Rs. 750. A handicap for all horses. R. C. Top weight not to exceed 10st. 12lbs. Entrance on 15th March Rs. 25, 1st May Rs. 50, 1st June Rs. 100, 1st July Rs. 150.

Mr. Apcar's ch aus m Queensland, 9st. 6lbs., Tingey	1
Mr. Herbert's ch aus g Linkboy, 9st. 9lbs., Bowen	2
Mr. Batt's b e h Despot, 8st. 10lbs., Blackburn	3

The three were got away to an excellent start, Linkboy leading the way for Despot and Queensland at a rattling pace. This order was not broken till after the half-mile post had been past, when Queensland forged ahead, Linkboy gamely struggling for premier position. Coming up the straight, Queensland was leading, and she finished a fine close race a winner by half a length in 2m. 19s; Despot a bad third.

STEWARDS' PURSE.—Rs. 500. R. C. A free handicap for all second-class Australian horses, with a starting sweep of Rs. 50.

Col. Utterson's b aus g Clublaw, 8st. 5lbs., Vinall	1
Mr. Chamier's br aus g Ravenswood, 8st. 10lbs., Cozens	2
Mysore Confederate's b aus h Bruno, 8st. 5lbs., Tingey	3
Mr. Herbert's b aus g At Last, 10st. 5lbs., Mr. Gaye	0

It will be seen that At Last was rather heavily handicapped in this race, Getting away to the first drop of the flag, Ravenswood made the running, Clublaw and At Last following. Coming up the straight for home, At Last made a determined attempt to get up to his horses, but without avail, and falling back after the effort, Clublaw ran a close race with Ravenswood, winning by half a length. Time 2m. 26½s.

THE DESERT STAKES.—Rs. 500. A handicap for all maiden Arabs that have started during the meeting. 1½ mile. Entrance on 15th March Rs. 25, 1st May Rs. 75, 1st June Rs. 100, 1st July Rs. 150.

H. H. Aga Khan's g a c Khusroo, 8st. 9lbs., Native	1
Col. Utterson's b a h Orion, 8st, 4lbs., Vinall	2
H. H. Aga Khan's g a h Purweez, 8st. 8lbs., Native	3

Khusroo led and made the running till past the 1 mile post, when his stable companion, Purweez, challenged him, with Orion about a length behind. On making the turn for the straight, the field got together, but Khusroo put on a spurt and won by about a head, with Orion second; Purweez a bad third. Time round course, 2m. 34s.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 25.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

328-81—Jefferson B. and D.—Hajee Noor Mahomed Hajee Jackaria and others vs Mohsein bin Hoosein and others.

174-82—R. M. Sayani—Lalljeebhoy Vallee vs Mahomed Khaklanee.

187-82—Khunderao M—Jewa Kissore and others vs Venayek Ramchundra—Hearn C. and L.

230-82—Shapurjee and T.—Heerjee Hunsraj vs Madhowjee Visram.

Long Cause.

211-76—Macfarlane and E.—Hajee Jackaria Hajee Joonas vs. Hajee Cassum Hajee Abdool Succoor—Prescot and W. and Skipsey and Wilkins.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

25-82—Chalk and W—The Oriental Loan Association vs R. A. Cole and another—A. F. Turner—Part heard.

482-79—Hearn C. and L—Cassebai vs Damjee Chagpar.

112-82—J. C. Cama—Narayen Babajee Pevker vs Abba Dharmajee Dislay—M. H. Khan.

132-82—Hore, C. and B—Narrondas Hurridas vs Thackersey Dewjee and another—Macfarlane and E.

148-82—Muljee and B—Muljee Bhowandas Barbhaya and another vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawala.

205-82—Payne and G.—Banna Heera and others vs Ahmed Jooma and others—Jefferson B. and D.

255-82—Payne and G—Bomonjee Pallonjee Nicholson vs W. A. Crisp—Balcrishna and B.

Long Causes.

224-81—J. C. Cama—Shaboodin Rasankhan vs Cumulsey Premjee—Macfarlane and E.

490-80—Macfarlane and E.—Jeram Hemraj and others vs Dadabhoy Cullianjee and others—Hore C. and B.

324-81—Crawford and B—Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday vs J. Gordon and others—Craigie, L. and O. and Hearn and C.

513-80—Khanderao M., for pauper—Karamally Mahomed Jaitha vs Sonbai and another—Moreshwar L.—In person.

335-81—In person—Ahmed bin Ismaljee Khotay vs Nainbai and others—In person.

123-81—Tobin and R—C. H. Reynolds and another vs Dewjee Cutchra and others—Ardesir and H.

303-80—J. C. Cama—Tulsiram Bahmajee Fadkay and another vs Rajaram Withojee Tambay H. C. B., S. and T., P. and W.—In person.

651-79—Nanu and H.—Madhowdass Goculdass Pasta vs Permanundass Jewandass—Hearn C. and L.

200-81—Smith and F.—Dewjee Mooljee vs Runchordass Khetsey—Hore C. and B.

331-81—Tobin and R—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy and others—A. and H., P. and G., and B. and B.

283-81—Jefferson B. and D—J. Gordon and another vs Khatao Ludha—Hore C. and B.

352-81—Tobin and R—Memon Hajee Sooleman Habib vs Hanifabai and others—R. M. Sayani.

127-81—Muljee and B—Rustomjee Eduljee Mistry vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn C. and L.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

115-80—Chalk and W.—Dharsey Nanjee and others vs Kessarbai and another—Jefferson B. and D., and Payne and G.—Part heard.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, K. O. Regt., Esplanade Bandstand, evening.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Malta, for Rangoon; Sierra Blanca, Bassein.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of the King's Own Regiment at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening (weather permitting):—

Grand March	Silver Trumpets	Vivinai.
Selection	Il Giuramento	Mercadante.
Valse	Fredens Palmen	Keler Bela.
Potpourri	Charivari	Hamm.
Valse	Ariel Spirits	Hecker.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE.—The younger brother of the Rajah of Chotah Odeypore has joined the Rajkumar College.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Sicily entered, and the s. s. Geelong, the s. s. Columbian, and the s. s. Zambesi left, the dock on Sunday.

HON. MR. ASHBURNER.—It is stated that a grand entertainment is to be given in honour of Mr. Ashburner by the native community of Bombay.—*Rast Goftar.*

FALL FROM A HOUSE.—A Hindu child aged 6 years yesterday fell from the window of a two-storeyed house at Pydownee and sustained a fracture of the skull, and is now in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital in a precarious state.

STAMPED PAPERS.—The *Guzerat Mitra* draws the attention of the authorities to the inconvenience caused to mofussil residents by the recent issue of stamped paper of a very small size. The size of the sheet is said to have been reduced by half.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Luximon Govind, a coachman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of driving his vehicle, on the day previous, at Girgaum, in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby causing injury to Bulwantrao Vissajee. He was fined Rs. 10.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENSE.—Ally Azgur Kassum, a sherbet-shop-keeper, was yesterday charged, at the instance of Inspector Grennan, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with selling liquor by retail without a license from the Collector of Bombay. He was convicted, and fined Rs. 25.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of Toolsee, woman, aged twenty-five years, who was bitten by a snake at her house in Mount-road, and died about twenty hours afterwards. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by snake-bite.

A NAWAB AND HIS WIFE.—The Nawab Buxee Saheb of Surat applied yesterday for a warrant against his first Begum, charging her with having left his protection and gone to her parents' house with a quantity of jewellery and clothing. The magistrate, Mr. Jagjiwandas, has postponed the case pending further inquiry.—*Guzerat Mitra.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Breach Candy-road, on the body of Bhimabai, woman, aged twenty-eight years, who died from the effects of injuries she sustained on the 21st instant by a cocoanut having struck her on the head in falling from a tree while she was standing in the compound of a house. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ASSAULTS.—Elia Semoh, a Jew, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting David Saul, head clerk to Messrs. Sassoon and Co., in the charity department of that firm. Accused, it appears, had applied for charity that he might go to Bussorah. He was offered Rs. 8-8, but was dissatisfied with that amount. On Sunday, while complainant was returning from the Synagogue in the Parel-road, accused caught him by the neck and gave him two or three slaps on the face. Complainant was nearly strangled, but was rescued by some people; and the accused was made over to the police. He was fined Rs. 10, and was further ordered to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment; in default of payment of the fine to undergo a further term of fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.—Noora Dawood was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of assaulting Hassum Cajeebhoy, *alias* Shedoo, on the day previous, at Nacoda-mhola. He was fined Rs. 20, or in default sentenced to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment, and further to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 100 to keep the peace for a period of six months.—Francis Miguel was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of assaulting Francis Fernandes. He was fined Rs. 15, or in default to suffer seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

H. H. THE RAO OF CUTCH.

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAO of CUTCH, accompanied by his brother, Prince Kalubha, and Rana Jalumsingji, visited the Grant Medical College yesterday afternoon. At the Grant College His Highness was shown over the museum, where the fine collection of wax figures illustrative of the different parts of the human body, and of the diseases incidental to them, greatly interested him. From the museum H. H. passed on to the Sir J. J. Hospital, and inspected the different wards of the institution. The Rao next drove to the Town Hall, where Dr. Codrington, Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, took him through the different rooms of the society's library. His Highness spent some time in the coin room, where he saw many Indian, including Cutch, coins, and the Buddhist relics recently found at Sopara. Leaving the Library, H. H. proceeded to the Arsenal, where men are busily occupied in preparations for the Indian contingent of the Egyptian expedition. In the evening His Highness attended the Framjee Cawasjee Institute, where Mr. Ardesir Framjee Moos performed some interesting electrical experiments, showing the wonders of electric science, and the rapid progress it had made in recent years. At the close of Mr. Ardesir's lecture, H. H. expressed the pleasure he had felt, and thanked Mr. Ardesir for his instructive and beautiful experiments. Many Cutchi and other gentlemen were present on the occasion. His Highness leaves Bombay to-morrow at half-past six in the morning, by a special train, for Wudhwan, where conveyances, &c., are awaiting to take him to Cutch. The journey from Wudhwan to Bhuj—the capital of Cutch—is not likely to occupy more than four days.

LOSS OF LIFE BY THE FALL OF A BUILDING.

THE adjourned inquest into the circumstances connected with the death of Raimabai and Jelekhabai, women, aged respectively 60 and 30 years, was resumed yesterday by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, in his bungalow at Clare-road, Byculla. The deceased women were buried alive in the *débris* caused by the collapse, on the 11th instant, of a house at Old Memon-wada belonging to Abba Essa, a merchant.

Mr. Khundarao Morojee appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Abba Essa, the owner of the fallen house.

Mr. John Hewson deposed—I am an Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and live in Medow-street, Fort. I remember the eldest son of one Hajee Hassain calling upon me about three or four years ago with a notice resembling exhibit A. He asked me to go to his father's house and examine it. I went to Old Memon-mohla with him and examined the house. I came to the conclusion that the rear walls of all the stories should be pulled down, and told him so. I considered the rear walls of the house were unsafe, and that the rear part of the house was in a ruinous state. The notice exhibit A was justly served upon the owner.

Mr. Charles Benjamin Braham deposed.—I am Deputy Executive Engineer in charge of the ordinary duties of the Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality. I was in charge of the office in August, 1878. The condition of the house No. 62 in Old Memon-mohla was not referred to me, nor was there any necessity to do so. I first heard about that house after its fall. I went to the premises the day before yesterday. The general appearance of the building would enable anyone to judge with a fair degree of certainty whether a portion of it would be likely to fall down in the manner in which the back portion of it fell down. Exhibit A is a notice to owner of house No. 62 to pull down under section 200 of the Municipal Act. Three days are allowed for carrying out the notice. I put in the duplicate notice, which was served upon Hussain Javari, Exhibit C. It is signed by J. H. Grant, Municipal Commissioner, and by Mr. R. McEwen, Assistant Executive Engineer. From a letter attached to Exhibit C. I observe that Mr. McEwen visited the house after the notice was served. A note at the foot intimates that the house should be watched, and reported on after a month. I put in the letter exhibit D. From the note I infer that Mr. McEwen visited the house after the repairs had been carried out, and was satisfied with them, but he thought it was as well to watch the building for some time, which is the usual practice in such cases where repairs are effected. The owner in his letter simply says that he has repaired the portion of the wall which he was asked to repair. I submit letter dated 12th November, 1878, from the inspector of the district, exhibit E. I submit chowkey book, exhibit F. It contains a report of house No. 58, Old Memon-wada, and states, "The rear portion of the wall of house is in a ruinous state; requires to be repaired." On receipt of that report the notice exhibit A was served. There is no report as to the nature of the repairs that were made, and there never is. It would be impossible to make a detailed specific report of the repairs that are effected. When a house or portion of a house is ordered to be pulled down, it is the duty of the inspector to report whether the order has been carried out. Section 200 of the Municipal Act gives very great power to the Commissioner, and should be worked with great caution and consideration to the parties interested, because the stability of a building which has been long standing cannot be determined like a mathematical problem. I can form an opinion whether a house is likely to fall, but in 99 of the ordinary cases out of 100 I could not tell with absolute certainty whether it would fall, nor could anyone. Notices like exhibit A are of great value to the house-owners on whom they are served. When the notice exhibit A was served it was not intended that the rear of the house should be pulled down. It was intended that the owner should repair it. There is only one form of notice sent out of the office, the form exhibit A, for ruinous buildings or parts of ruinous buildings. I have not examined house No. 62 with the view of deciding whether it is safe to live in in its present state. House No. 62 was No. 58 in 1878. I did not count the number of the storeys of the house.

Mr. Venkutrao Ramchunder, a building and road inspector in the Bombay Municipality, who is in charge of the Mandavi ward, and Cassum Hajee Hussain, a son of the former owner of the house No. 62, which had fallen, were examined. The inquest was further adjourned to Wednesday next, the 26th instant.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Venetia, Captain A. B. Daniell, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the European mails and the following passengers:—

FOR BRINDISI.

Major F. Maynard.
Dr. J. W. Walker.
Mr. W. Duthoit.
Mr. E. McAlister.
Mr. C. R. Marriott.
Mr. Flavelle.
Miss Flavelle.
Mr. W. Craik.
Dr. A. S. Lethbridge.
Mr. H. J. Hume Henderson.
Mr. F. W. Chanter.
Capt. H. J. Fergusson.
Mrs. W. B. Potter.
Capt. Maher.
Mr. Walter Thomson.
Mr. H. B. Medlicott.
Mr. C. H. Mauncey.
Mr. R. T. Greer.
Lieut. Meade.
Col. H. T. Stuart.

FOR LONDON.

A gentleman.
Lieut. R. C. Newton.
Miss Heath.

FOR VENICE—Mr. D. George.

FOR ADEN.—Mr. E. C. Baber.

The following passages have been engaged:—

The s. s. Nizam, Capt. P. Harris, 1st August.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. H. S. Beadon.
Major R. J. Watson.
Capt. W. J. LeBreton.
Mr. W. A. Inglis.
Major and Mrs. Heywood.
Mr. Jas. Willson.
Mr. Leslie Sanders.
Mr. C. Bartoli.
Mr. J. Cramp.

FOR LONDON.

Mrs. and Miss Smith.

The s. s. Hydaspes, Capt. R. Harvey, 8th August.

FOR BRINDISI.

A gentleman.
Major M. Tweedie.
Dr. C. J. J. Jackson.
Mr. H. R. Stuart.

FOR LONDON.—Mrs. Murray Mitchell.

The s.s. Sutlej, Capt. A. H. Johnson, 15th August.

FOR BRINDISI.—A gentleman.

FOR LONDON.—Major A. R. H. Holmes.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Society was held in the Grant College Library on Wednesday, the 12th instant, when Mr. J. C. Lisboa, president, occupied the chair. There were present Dr. H. Blanc, Messrs. L. P. De-Rozario, Temuljee Bhikhaji, Hormusji B. Dantra, Pestonji Muncherji, Vinaek Govind, P. Lisboa, J. V. Coutinho, Atmaram Pandurang, Succaram Arjoon, Ardasher Pestonji Cama, Dadabhai Jamasji, Framji Bomanji, Sorabsha Dosabhai, Hormusji Nasserwanji Sirvai, Edalji Nasserwanji, Hirjibhai Jamsetji, I. Bocarro, Edulji Cawasji, and C. F. Khory, Secretary. Visitor, Dr. Barker.

Dr. H. Blanc read a paper on the Diagnosis of Traumatic Affections of the Brain, illustrated by three successful cases of application of the trephine. For several centuries, he said, trephining was a common operation, but for want of good results it was in time almost entirely discarded. Now that the brain was better studied and understood, the operation has been revived of late, and is no doubt attended with better results. He next briefly referred to the most important morbid conditions which are met with after an injury to the brain; and then gave the history of the three cases in which he had performed trephining to relieve the brain of the pressure caused by depressed portions of the fractured skull, in all attended with happy results. Some interesting discussion followed, in which several members took a part.

Donation of books to the Society's Library from Dr. H. V. Carter on "Spirillum Fever," and from Dr. C. Morehead on "Researches on Diseases in India," second edition, was acknowledged with thanks.

The meeting then dissolved, after voting thanks to Dr. Blanc for his interesting communication.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 20th instant.

Read Government Resolution in the Military Department, No. 3820, dated 14th July, with regard to the terms on which the Port Trust are prepared to give up the accommodation required at the Prince's Dock for the embarkation of the expeditionary force for Egypt. Read draft of letter No. 2170, dated 17th July, written in reply, giving further explanations as to certain points. Resolution.—To be recorded.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS AT THE DOCK.

Read the following telegram from the Chairman, dated 14th July:—"Commissariat Department require straw in dock for packing. This is contrary to dock bye-law number seventy and liable to affect insurance. Trustees request that Government will indemnify the Trust for any loss which may result from any breach of dock bye-laws." Read Government Resolution in the Military Department, No. 3878, dated 15th July, stating that the Commissariat Department must perforce pack their provisions, medical comforts, &c., in the sheds which have been apportioned to them in the dock, and straw is necessary to pack certain articles, and that in the circumstances, His Excellency the Governor in Council thinks it would be proper to give the Port Trust the promise of indemnity asked for. Resolution.—To be recorded.

STORAGE OF COMBUSTIBLE GOODS.

Read Trustees' Resolution No. 297, dated 15th June, postponing consideration of the proposal to erect a shed at Prince's Dock for the storage of acids until it has been ascertained whether the necessary accommodation cannot be provided at Mazagon or elsewhere further away from the trade centres. Read memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 22nd June, stating that there is an open shed on the wharf at Mazagon Reclamation opposite to the one set apart for matches, which might be used for the storage of acids if sides were added to it. Read memo. from the Resident Engineer, dated 27th June. Read minute by the Chairman pointing out that in the sheds adjoining those referred to by the Traffic Managercotton and other goods are frequently stored and inquiring whether in the opinion of the Traffic Manager the storage of combustibles in such close proximity to sheds used for other goods is not objectionable. Read memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 30th June, stating if it is thought undesirable to make use of these sheds for the storage of matches and acids another open shed on Mazagon Reclamation standing by itself and marked A. on the plan accompanying his letter could be spared for the purpose. Read minute by the Chairman stating that shed A. contains more than twice the space required, and that if a portion of it were used for the storage of combustibles the remainder of the shed would be as unsatisfactorily situated, as to proximity to hazardous goods, as the sheds on the wharf already referred to, and asking whether it would not be a preferable course to move the two sheds originally proposed by the Traffic Manager, marked B and C on the plan, to sites some distance apart from other sheds. Read memo. from the Traffic Manager stating that shed A is of little use in its present position, and it would be better to remove portions of it to the sites indicated, than to move sheds B and C, which are conveniently situated and can be readily let. Read memo to the Resident Engineer, dated 10th July. Read memo. from the Resident Engineer, dated 14th July, submitting an estimate of the cost of moving and re-erecting a portion of shed A, but suggesting that a godown on Mazagon Reclamation, shown by the letter F on the plan, which is well suited for the purpose, be set apart for the storage of acids and combustible articles, and stating that the Traffic Manager approves of his suggestion. Resolution.—Application should be made to the Collector of Customs to allow matches, acids, and other combustible goods that may be uncleared to be passed to and from the warehouse marked F on the plan, which is outside customs limits; and on this being arranged the warehouse should be used for the articles which are now in C shed, and also for acids. The Traffic Manager should be asked to report whether good use could be made of shed A, if removed and re-erected elsewhere. Meanwhile the space covered by it may be used at uncovered rates for goods which do not require cover, of course supposing it not to be required as covered space.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	Week ending 18th July, 1882.	Week ending 18th July, 1881.
Vessels piloted into harbour	17	16
" " out of "	12	17
" transported	13	17
" attended to	0	2

VESSELS USING THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Week ending 17th July, 1882.	Week ending 17th July, 1881.
Vessels entered	11	12
" left	9	7
" remaining in dock	18	17

AFFAIRS IN KALAHANDI.

THE *Englishman's* correspondent at Kalahandi writers on the 8th July:—"Matters progress here slowly but surely. The Civil officers are hard at work from morning to night disposing of the cases before them and dispensing wholesome justice to the prisoners arrested in the recent rising. It does not seem, however, as if their labours would be speedily lightened, for though they by indefatigable industry daily conduce towards a clear jail, yet I see equally large strings of prisoners being brought in, and droves of cattle which have been plundered, and property of all sorts being brought in as silent testimony against the prisoners.

The military forces in the country are under the command of Colonel Baldwin, of the Madras Army, who will visit all his posts in a short time. Troops are located at Balagudu, Mohangiri, Rampur, Norla, Kasurpara, Ajrai, Sunagarh, Daspur, and Bhowani Patua. Their principal duty is to afford a sense of protection to the neighbouring Kultas, and also to act as a support to the bodies of police who will be out endeavouring to arrest many of the ringleaders in these massacres who are still at large. Should any resistance or offence be offered to the police, they will be able to fall back on the military posts and thus draw their antagonists within range of the deadly snider, of the effects of which, even at 500 yards, they have yet to form an acquaintance. How long the soldiers will be kept here cannot be told, but I hear that a force of police is to be enlisted and organised without delay, and it is quite possible that all but a wing of a regiment may be withdrawn by next Christmas. I do not imagine anyone will regret leaving Kalahandi, for there being apparently small chance of fighting, the doing of garrison duty in villages without any society or excitement is calculated, I think, to try the jollity even of a Mark Tapley.

The authorities seem to be as far as ever from the *cause* of this second rising. It is thought that some vague allusions made by some of the leading Khonds who have been captured point in the direction of the Rain Bardrahaifaction having instigated the Khonds to greater excesses than before, pointing out to them with great plausibility, that their first lawlessness was in reality allowed to pass unpunished, and that in fact it had been so far successful, because not only had they not been punished for looting the Kultas, but they were to get the lands held by the Kultas which were to be given to them, and that if they were to go to even greater lengths and oust the Kultas altogether, the Sirkar would hardly notice it, and they would thus not have any more Kultas to trouble them. This is only the deduction drawn from vague and obscure hints dropped by one or two of the principal Manjis and may be worth nothing, still, I believe, the authorities determine to weigh it carefully. One thing, however, seems to be admitted now, that it is claiming too much to say, as the Bombay papers recently did, that the Khonds, subsequently to their ebullition, were ever thoroughly satisfied or settled down, but that, on the contrary, the measures adopted, though well meant, no doubt, and outwardly accepted by the Khonds as all they wanted, were rather an incentive t ofurther violence as tendieg to a belief among them that they would be always protected and patronised at the expense of the Kulta. It seems unfair to attempt to lead public opinion as to the necessity for the prompt measures adopted subsequently to the more serious outbreak, while they are practically *sub judice*, and regarding which the public are not and cannot be in possession of information on which to base an adequate opinion. It is not within my province as your correspondent to touch on this subject, but there is no question that the effect of the measures was most salutary and complete.

No stone will be left unturned to try and get to the bottom of the cause for the rising in the second instance, and it is anticipated that the trial of the political prisoners, of whose arrest I told you in my last, may elucidate information leading to a clue to the whole affair. It will be, I expect, an interesting illustration of hard swearing and fabricated evidence; for Sadasheo Nand, the ex-Dewan, is at Kalahandi, and I do not suppose he is really idling away his time hovering round the civil camp all day as he seems to be doing. A rumour arose to the east of the State that a large and influential meeting of the Khonds across the border had taken place, but whether this was true or not has not been ascertained; nor is it known, at any rate it is not published, what the resolutions passed at the meeting were. On the principle, however, that there is no smoke without fire, I suppose there is some truth in the fact that a meeting took place. It is said, and with some truth, that there are evidences of a breach in the camp of these Khonds; some of those less callous to death than others now blaming those leaders who led them into this quandary. If this turns out to be the case, we may be able to get at the bottom of the conspiracy, if any such existed.

Executions among the principal men still continue, and from all I hear are likely to for some time. If the strict law be carried into force in each case, and all Khonds proved to have instigated or abetted by conspiracy and rebellion the massacre of the Kultas, are, together with the actual handlers of the axe or knife, found guilty and hanged, as they certainly should be, the average of Khonds to Kultas will be rather high.

How deeprooted the enmity is between Khond and Kulta is evidenced by the fact that several Khonds have said that, notwithstanding the rebuff they have met with this time, they will yet, when the Sahibs are not here and no troops, and when the rivers and weather render the roads impassable for them to come, rise and clear the Kultas out of the country, "our country" as they call it.

It may seem odd, but I believe it is perfectly true, that the men themselves declare that had a strong hand been used against them in the cold weather, instead of the policy of conciliation, this second rising would never have occurred. They took the inch, and found the taking not only easy, but without danger; and so they proceeded to go for the complete ell. It is easy to be wise after the event, no doubt, but in my poor opinion a *firm* but just rule in which mercy goes hand in hand with strict justice and does not set it aside, is the only one for such semi-civilised people as many of our fellow-subjects all over the world are. Show them first that you are strong before they experience that you can also be merciful."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Madras Times* on "The Kalahundi Muddle":—

Some of the Raipur Contingent have written a good deal of nonsense concerning the rising in Kalahandi, and their reason for doing this is obvious. They are solely responsible for any outbreak that has occurred, as the Konds frankly stated in January last, their intention of rising during the rains. Having ignored this warning, the Raipur Contingent after the 75 Cullas had been massacred, and order restored by Mr. Prendergast and 40 police who did not require to fire a shot, flood Kalahandi with troops. First of all, 100 men arrive from Sambalpur, and are asked what they have come for, as they aae not required; then the 16th from Raipur are asked what the devil they wanted down here during the rains. We close our ears against the language used on the arrival of the 23rd at Boweri Patnum. All this time the Konds in at least one-half of Kalahandi were quietly ploughing their fields. The other half when they heard of the army advancing against them, thought they were all going to be killed and naturally ran away. The fact of the matter is the Raipur Contingent having made a terrible muddle of Kalahandi affairs, try to get out of it by writing alarming reports, not from Kalahandi, oh dear no, but from Raipur, stating that Kalahandi is in rebellion, oh dear, no, but from Raipur, stating that Khalahandi, notwithstanding their endeavours &c. By the bye, we believe, there is a Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. Surely if a part of his territory is in rebellion, he ought to be on the spot, and see for himself the extent of the evil, and not listen to long-winded reports written from Raipur. Rumour says the Chief Commissioner prefers Pachmuri. In the meantime the troops are left to shift for themselves, and if they manage to get any thing to eat, they are indebted for this only to the exertions of their own officers. There is no Commissariat Officer in charge of the troops. In fact, as the troops come tumbling in, they are left to their own devices. The consequence is, there is a great deal of sickness among them, forty per cent. being in hospital in one place. The sooner the authorities are alive to the fact that no troops are required in Kalahandi, the better for them. The fever stricken sepoys may have a chance of returning to their Cantonments, which they never ought to have left."

HUNTING THE MIGHTY BOAR IN BENGAL.

THE account which a contemporary published some time ago of the shooting of four tigers within three days in the neighbourhood of Joongar, by a couple of Bombay sportsmen, is eclipsed by a description of "A Native Shikar Expedition" which appears in the *Indian Mirror*. This recounts the exploits of Babu Kailas Chunder Bhose, evidently a mighty Nimrod amongst the Babus, who "went out on foot in search of wild boars" one day, and on the next day went forth on a similar expedition, but "mounted on Lachmani, the favourite shikari elephant of Sumergir Gosain the shikari Zamindar of Rungpore." On the first day nothing very particular occurred. Two boars were put up, but one escaped, and in the death of the other the redoubtable Babu had no part; but it was shot by a native shikari accompanying him. The chronicle, with delightful brevity says "Ram Prasad fired, and all was over with the animal." The description of the second day's exploits is so good that we must allow the chronicler to tell the tale in his own words:—

"Mounted on Lachmani, the favourite shikari elephant (ess) of Sumergir Gosain, the Shikari Zemindar of Rungpore, Babu Kailas Chander Bose, accompanied by Pagla Dom, proceeded to Paikan referred to above. On reaching a spot near a millet (Koun) field, the ryots at work pointed out a small jungle to the west of bamboo clumps, where, so the ryots said, boars had taken up their quarters as a temporary measure, having been tempted by the millet in a certain field which was almost for the sickle. The elephant advanced, and when within a few feet of the northern section of this insignificant jungle, the Mahut Nurmahomed, and Kailas Babu noticed slight—very slight—shaking of a jungly plant. "Bird," exclaimed Pagla Dom; but he found his mistake, and Kailas fired and brought down not a bird but a boar. Lachmani was then taken to the south-west section of the jungle, but to no purpose; and when the party was about to come back, they heard a great noise caused by the ryots, including some of their children. This was to the north-east of the bamboo clumps referred to above. What was the matter? The party saw, to their surprise, that no less than nine or ten boars (including young ones) which, disturbed by our sportsman, had evidently broke from the bush and the aforesaid bamboo clumps, were running with great speed towards the village of Mulatoli. The open plain across which the animals were running is very large in extent, having an area of one square mile. Who shall describe the scene? Nurmahomed Mahut, who, though he knows not how to handle a gun, has considerable experience of shikar, including Sir Ashley Eden's rhino and tiger hunting excursions in Cuch Behar, laughed at the sight of the boars. The ryot-nis, who, with their characteristic modesty, had taken their positions what may be called in the compound of their homes eyed the helpless animals with great glee. "Faster Mahut" cried Kailas Babu; but the rose has its thorns, the hilsa fish its kanta (bones); and, in the language of the ever luckless Hindu "co-wife" (satin), a woman a rival in the affections of her lord; and it is equally unfortunate that an elephant cannot go as fast as a horse. Goaded and re-goaded, poor Lachmani, though a strong animal, went a little faster, and pursued the boars; but I have serious doubts (and I am no Roget, the author of English Thesaurus) as to whether the word "pursued" is applicable to a case where the intervening space between the animal pursued, and the animal pursuing was—a mile. The ryots' children and the ryots were, however, more fortunate. The former with a pasan (a tool made of iron usued in weeding grass) knocked down a small bachcha young of a Buna Suwar, and the latter struck a full-sized female boar with latti, and made it give up the ghost. What a disappointment!—of course, not to those that had killed the boar with a bamboo latti, but to him who was mounted on a shikari elephant, and armed with Hudson's double barrelled twelve bore breech loader. However, without further envying the position of the fortunate ryots, who had formed a group round the body of the dead boar, and were exulting over their unexpected success, Kailas Babu dismounted from Lachmani had the forelegs—of course, not of the elephant—tied with a ready-made rope consisting of long grass and creepers, and kept the carcass suspended in a bamboo clump in much the same way as chana (a preparation of milk) wrapped up in a piece of cloth is, by the confectioners of Lower Bengal, kept "depending" from the thatch of their sweetmeat shop. This precaution was necessary, as jackals abound in Rungpore to a fearful extent, and had body of the Bunasuwars, the meat of which, by-the-bye, has as much attraction for the palate of a Dom as sweetmeat for that of a Babu cockney, been left on the ground, it is more than probable that they would have deprived Pagla Dom and his relations of a superb delicacy. The party now proceeded to Mulatoli. The elephant beat the jungle here and there, Nurmahomed Mahut displaying an energy truly commendable. He made the huge animal pass and repass, as quickly as an elephant can go, through the jungle, overhung with innumerable bamboos, now making her catch, by her trunk a reclining bamboo that had stood in her way, and trample it under her feet, and the moment aft [illegible] accelerating or retarding her progress. The si [illegible] tion of those who were mounted on her was, i [illegible] perilous, for the least act of negligence on th [illegible] of the elephant or the Mahut, would br [illegible] head in violent contact with the reclinin [illegible] and it is ten to one that you would sha [illegible] fate as that which, a decade ago, had [illegible] untimely close the useful career of a [illegible]

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vernor of the Punjab, when passing through the gate of a Nawab's palace. But exercise has been defined to belabour cheerfully undergone; and if this be case with exercise in general there can be no doubt that out-door exercises which you perform on the hunting-ground, though attended with danger to your limbs, are labour undergone with the greatest pleasure. Shikar cost a former judge of Dinajpore, Mr. Sandys, his life; and had he recovered from the terrible wound inflicted by the tiger whom he had wounded in the Pattaljhara jungle in Dinajpore, I am sure that veteran sportsman would have still enjoyed the pleasure—the superb pleasure—of hunting. "Three weeks in the jungle, and one week in town" was the remark made to me by the lamented shikari Zemindar of Maldah, Babu Doman Chunder Chowdhary, as we were taking refreshments after bagging a full grown deer, and spending not one or two but ten or eleven hours on the elephant's back. This was in the Barind [high-land] of the Maldah District, some miles to the north of that river, the name of which the writer of these lines, when a mischievous school boy, fond of quarrelling with his fellows, stealing flower plants from the neighbouring Mali's garden and eating on a pous saukranti day not pork or venison, mutton chops or cutlets, but cakes, peculiar to the season, first came across in the pages of Marshman's History of Bengal—I mean the classical Mahananda.

But to return. Through the glimpses of faint light, the Mahut and Kailas Babu eyed wistfully the dark interior of a thick jungle, and so soon as assurance was made doubly sure, "bang" went bullet No. 13, from "Eley's gaslight" cartridge "No. 12." The scream indicated that the partner for life of Mr. Boar had received the contents of Hewson's 12 bore breach loader. To rise or to run was impossible for her. Like a lizard, however, she rolled into a small hole within a few feet of the spot on which she had received the charge. The Babu's lance which poor Lachmani had hitherto carried on her back to no purpose, now came into requisition. It was handed over to a Dom, who, though almost trembling with fear—and fear he well might, for to approach, though lance in hand, a wounded boar, no matter of what "gender," is by no means pleasant, thrust it, after unnecessarily wasting some precious moments, into her body. As it had given up the ghost the body was dragged to the public road, and then taken home by the Doms for the sake of the meat.

In one of my letters I remarked that a wild boar is very tenacious of its life. This Kailas Babu knew; and when he came to another part of the jungle-eastern—he made up his mind not to hit but at the vital part. An opportunity soon offered. A boar was come across half concealed in the jungle. The Babu aimed at the part of the body near the heart, and fired; and the animal, as it must, did bleed copiously, and died when the Babu was eying it from his elephant, thinking of "Harvey" left ventricle and right auricle. Thus Babu Kailas Chunder Bose's second day's bag consisted of three boars.

THE FIRE IN THE WARORA COAL MINE.

A CORRESPONDENT who was at Warora at the time of the late fatal accident in the coal mine gives the following account of it:—"The Warora accident was caused by a fire which had been smouldering in the mine. The Mining Engineer, Mr. Macdonald, had been striving for some time to put it out and had succeeded in confining it to a small area, and no danger was apprehended from it until the 29th ultimo, when some bad air, or gas of some kind, found its way into some of the workings. The Mining Engineer and his assistants soon stopped this and restored the ventilation, and all went well until the evening of 30th ultimo, when the noxious gas again broke out, and some of the men were brought out of the mine insensible. Mr. Macdonald and his assistant, on hearing of this, immediately went down and succeeded in getting out all but one of the native workmen. Before, however, all these men were out, it was rumoured that Mr. Macdonald had fallen, and a party composed of Europeans and natives went down and found the body. Mr. Macdonald was a man of energy, and a devoted and hardworking Government servant, and his loss is deeply felt by all who knew him. The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion, but why the fumes should have burst out with such force cannot be known until the Mining Engineer now on the ground has had an opportunity of investigating the matter."—*Englishman.*

BENGAL.

ACCIDENT ON THE S. S. BENGAL.—Another of the men who were scalded very badly when the steam accident occurred the other day on the above [redacted] steamer, died on Tuesday last at the Mayo [redacted]—*Statesman.*

[redacted] SOMAJ.—Another Somaj is to be [redacted] men are discontented with the [redacted] in the two Somajes of Cal[redacted]selves to collect sub[redacted]his idea emanates [redacted] be progress- [redacted] be ma[redacted] rence too[redacted] *man.*

THE REJECTED P[redacted] suggested that decisive [redacted] the disposal of the kerosine-o[redacted] Reach. What we then pointed o[redacted] ness will in no long time become an [redacted] hardship. We suggested that the oil sho[redacted] carefully tested, to see if it were all below test, [redacted] that something should be done to bring it up to the Indian standard. We now understand that, after a good deal of unnecessary beating about the bush, new samples of the oil have been taken, and submitted for test to Drs. Warren and Waldie. Of course, during the rains, the oil cannot be exposed to the air. If it is to be exposed at all, it must be in sunny or fine weather. Further steps are being taken to stack the oil properly, so as to prevent that crushing of the lower tier of cases, which cannot but result from stacking it without reference to the weight which that tier may probably be expected to sustain. These are practical measures, and, if carried out properly, will probably lead to the solution of a very unpleasant difficutly. It is a pity they were not taken a month ago, when we suggested that something of the sort was necessary.—*Indian Daily News.*

CURIOUS QUESTION OF LIFE INSURANCE.—A suit has been instituted in the High Court the other day by an Armenian gentleman against a Life Insurance Company in Calcutta, the particulars of which are somewhat amusing. An Armenian, with no ostensible means of livelihood, had, for a number of years, been in the habit of insuring his life for the benefit of his friends, who as a return for his kindness used to entertain him sumptuously whenever he paid them a visit. Though [redacted]

[redacted] officers in attendance on [redacted] Rao with the object of ascertaining exactly the real condition of the ex-Gaekwar, and we regret to say that the unanimous opinion of the committee was unfavourable to the Royal exile. It is believed that Mulhar Rao is now almost beyond the reach of medical skill. The extreme debility which has latterly prostrated the patient is, we understand, as much due to his obstinate refusal to take the food prescribed for him by the doctors, as to the diarrhœa which marked the commencement of his illness. He is said to have frequently exhibited a peevish impatience, and was prone to believe that the European doctors did not understand his malady. As already stated by us, his desire for the attendance of a hakim from Baroda having been gratified, through the kind offices of Captain Wyllie and the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda being exerted in his favor, without any appreciable result, one of the Nizam's hakims was made to replace him, yet without producing any improvement in the sick man. At frequent intervals he appears greatly depressed in spirits, and spoke to those around him despairingly of his chances of recovery. The latest symptom developed is sleeplessness, which very probably decided the medical verdict given on Thursday morning. The Ex-Gaekwar's daughter Kama Bee arrived yesterday (Friday) morning with a train of fifty followers.—*Madras Times.*

N.-W PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.—The various members of the Education Commission are not exactly in accord. There was a divided opinion as to whether Doctor Leitner's evidence should be received. Two Members of the Commission connected with the Educational Department refused to cross-examine. Since then some additional evidence furnished by the representative of unaided schools has been rejected, as it was considered to bear too heavily on the Punjab Educational Department.—*Statesman.*

[redacted] DVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your [redacted] a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting [redacted] Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. [redacted]'s SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor [redacted]mediately. It is perfectly harmless and plea[redacted]te, it produces natural quiet sleep, by reliev[redacted]om pain, and the little cherub awakes "as [redacted]n." It soothes the child, it softens the [redacted]ain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, [redacted]wn remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, [redacted]om teething or other causes. Mrs. [redacted] Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers [redacted]er bottle. Wholesale by the [redacted]mpany, Limited, 33, Farringdon

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SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS, BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,

LEATHER MERCHANTS.

We have just received a further batch of WILKINSON & KIDD'S CELEBRATED SADDLES Especially manufactured (to our order) for

INDIA.

The above Saddles we can confidently recommend for COMFORT, DURABILITY, AND SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.

PRICE COMPLETE Rs. 85.

Saddles by other well known makers, from	...Rs. 50
Racing Saddles, very light	... ,, 60

A large assortment of Snaffle, Pelham and double Bridles always in stock.

DUNNETT AND CO.,

RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS,

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

[redacted]

years. Price cash. No discount.

POSTAGE AND PACKING FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.

BOOKS.
PICTURES.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.
'XMAS CARDS.

STATIONERY.
INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
ALBUMS.
LEATHER GOODS.

SUNDRY GOODS IN VARIETY.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD

OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY TOWER, BOMBAY.

WHISKEY! WHISKEY!

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of fine old Campbelton and Islay ranks amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is rich, mellow, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from the distillers, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen Rs. 23; per bottle Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

5, RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

1,800 STEEL BOILERS

Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla,* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270, Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J.T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russel-Street, Bloomsbury, London.

H. H. THE [redacted]

[redacted] railway, the [redacted] important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. BOUQUET, JOCKEY CLUB.
ROSE TOILET POWDER, QUININE HAIR LOTION, WHITE ROSE TOILET VINEGAR. TRANSPARENT SOAP.
Sold everywhere.
GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.
Observe Trade Mark.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
4, Old Bond Street, London.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Re-numbering of Oxford-street, London.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S NUMBER IS NOW 444.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S BOOTS.

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	Superior in style and excellent in quality, 25s.	Finest quality we can produce 35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d
Very superior	21s. 0d
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d
Satin, Kid, and Patent Louise Evening Shoes	10s. 6d
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 0d
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.
(Registered.)
WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS, MATERIALS, and FORM,
Ladies' 30s. Gentlemen's 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett* will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's Boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

REMITTANCES MAY BE MADE IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTES, WHICH WILL BE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST CURRENT RATE OF EXCHANGE.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT.
444, Oxford-street, London W.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY,* the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Adertisers in India. Looking to the great and inceasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select [redacted]

[redacted] boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.
Musjid ,,
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*
Deewa
Callian Junction*†
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah*
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kulgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawud
Sisowlee
ulgaum
Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*‡
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshengabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaum
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶¶
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Borebail
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Poonulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullum†
Sheagaum*
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapoor
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira*
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road*
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney ‡
Sholapur*
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*†‡
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksagore
Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Line
Churney Rd
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur
oisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat*¶
Amrolee
on
Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallej
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Baiwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor
Thasra
Pali
Barehavi
Nariad [illegible] [bad
Mehmooda-
Bara'ree
Ahmedabad†
Saburmuttee
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillspore Rd
Luctoran
Wadw

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments
¶¶ 30 minutes for Dinner ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.
HEAD OFFICE,
1, King William-street, London, E.C.

INSURANCES effected for WHOLE TERM OF LIFE OR SHORT PERIODS, with or without participation in Profits, and on the LIMITED PAYMENT SYSTEM.

Participating Policies which have been six years in force receive a LIBERAL BONUS, equal for the past 18 years to a reduction of 50 PER CENT. on the premium.

For particulars of rates and proposal papers, apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents & Secretaries.

Bombay, Feb. 1, 1882.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,, 3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £4,528,542 11 9 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1881	£300,000
,, 1880	£253,079

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1865	£1,192,476 7 11	1875	£3,258,437 10 9
1870	£1,924,012 3 5	1880	£4,528,542 11 9

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
996 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 34,86,275.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not

[redacted]

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 31
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 16
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 33
Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 20
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-8.
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee,* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India,* Rs. 18, Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .... As. 4

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.